The Bombay [illegible]

No. 7,380.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 72 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 36 0
including postage ..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 18 0
including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
including postage ..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Inserti ns ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per [illegible] but no Advertisement received at less than eight lines.

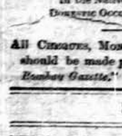
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HURMAH, 1,25 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interlocuting Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Sur or Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Uajuwell, Ratnagherry, Devtapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KEESAJEE, Bunder Gate Street, and for Cuarter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bundars in going from Bombay to

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Butchers Island and Gorum.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

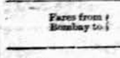
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewitt, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A.M., to BUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, PORBUNDER, and DWARKA

For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Cumpta	„	„ Cumpta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Cannanore	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
„ Beypore	„	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.		

For freight and passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st November, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each ..... Rs. 2 | Cash.
Cartes de Visite „ „ „ 1 | Cash.

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON and ROBSON, successors to Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bronch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Stations orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertakes to give through bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fares.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25, } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £50, 2nd class £30, } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Scallan, Rennard & Co., London; Messrs. Rod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Rod, Baldwone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fratelli Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. E. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Cairo, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM Ship KRISHNA, having arrived with Cargo ex LUCIE 29th September, and ATLANTIC 2nd October, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to pay all Freight landing at the Custom House, and to take delivery of their Goods at the Import Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Business from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Hummum Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 11 PER CENT (One and three-quarter per cent), will be paid to Claimants under the Estate whose Claims have been admitted on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2, on application at the Office of Mr. G. E. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. E. WILSON, } Trustees.

6th November, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, Carpets, Matting, and numerous Conveniences.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of Alexr. Gibbs, Esq., proceeded to Assam, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

DOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY and BANKING CORPORATION, Limited. Under Liquidation, by GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., No. 1, Oak Lane, to transact the following business :—

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a Resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

JEMOOJEE JEJEEBHOY,	
RAGHOOJEE DINKER,	Liquidators.
RAGHOOJEE RAMCHUNDRA,	

Bombay, 26th November, 1867.

CLARET.

Just received ex "Amiral Jurien de la Graviere"

MEDOC VIEUX	at Rs. 10	per dozen quarts.
Do.	„ 6	„ pints.
PAUILLAC	„ 11	„ quarts.
Do.	„ 6½	„ pints.
ST. ESTEPHE	„ 13	„ quarts.
Do.	„ 7-8	„ pints.
MARGAUX	„ 16	„ quarts

Five per cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S LIST OF NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

		Rs. as.
La Sonnambula	Thalberg	3 2
L. Puritani	do.	2 12
Norma	do.	2 0
Il Barbiere	do.	1 12
Stradella	do.	2 0
Lucia di Lammermoor	do.	3 2
Semiramide	do.	2 0
Miserere d'Allegri	Liszt	4 4
L'Africaine No. 1	do.	3 2
Do. 2	do.	5 0
La Gazza Ladra	Leybach	2 8
Jone	do.	3 2
Il Pri'sux Cleres	do.	3 2
Iron Jaun	do.	3 2
Otiverio	do.	3 2
Guillaume Tell	do.	3 4
Le Pré aux Cleres	do.	3 0
Le Prophete	do.	3 2
L. Puritani	do.	3 2
Guillaume Tell	do.	3 2
Freyschutz	do.	3 2
Les Noces de Figaro	do.	2 8
La Petite Bursie	Blumenthal	2 0
Le Lazzari	do.	2 6
Le Carnivalle	do.	2 6
La Capresante	do.	2 6
La Source	do.	2 0
Bellinda	do.	1 8
Faust	Burgmuller	2 8
L'Africaine	Kruger	3 0
Faust	do.	3 12
Canut du Soir	Kohler	1 6
Il Fuoco Fatuo	Smithesena	2 0
La Cascade des Roses	Herold	1 0
Les Fitres de la Tarde	do.	1 4
La Zingara	do.	1 4
Le Premier Amour	Cop	1 4
La Fuente de Destino	do.	3 2
Tannhauser	Isoll	3 2
La Jaime	Vera	3 2
La Bacchante	do.	2 8
L'Ouguenot	Valez Gungl	2 4
Danza dei Fazzi	do. do.	1 0
Un Sandir mi Italia	do. do.	1 4
Storie Intime	do. Rovere	3 2
Principe Reale	do. do.	3 2
Domani Quarantena	do. do.	2 12
Quarantena	Gamp do.	1 8
Qua Vive	do. Gunz	2 1
L'Africaine	Polka	1 0
Un Sainto	do.	1 0
Schneider	do.	1 0
Visconta	do.	1 0
Vendita	do.	1 0
Un Sandir mi Italia	do.	1 4
Ischalan	do.	1 14
Desdemoni Amorose	Saurina	1 4
Semper Soli	do.	1 0

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Faust	Leybach	3 12
L. Barbiere	do.	4 0
Four Pieces	Schuman	3 12
Lucia di Lammermoor	Richards	3 2
Un Ballo in maschera	Osmond	4 6
Barbiere	do.	3 0
Anna Bolena	do.	3 2
Puritani	do.	2 8
Il Barbiere	Mazzoli	2 10

. The above prices are for nett cash. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

HEAL and SONS, IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

. Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic Horse Boots, soft neck Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling added for postage. Cheques or Post Free Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
102, Oxford Street, London, W.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tanzye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

. "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash,

Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern for sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
102, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

TO MEMBERS of the BOMBAY HUNT.—The HOUNDS WILL MEET at WORLEE HILL (north end) on TUESDAY MORNING, the 9th instant, at 5-40 A.M.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY BOATING CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club WILL BE HELD on MONDAY next, the 8th of November, at the Rooms above Messrs. Nicol & Co's Office, at 4-30 o'clock.

P. A. B. OLDFIELD,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Yacht Club WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

THOMAS E TAYLOR,
For Joint Honorary Secretaries.

4th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE of WASTE TIMBER &c., WILL BE HELD in front of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Moody Bay (behind the Mint) at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—Owing to the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition being POSTPONED to the 2nd December, as already notified, Articles for Exhibition will be received up to the beginning of that month.

W. A. INGLE, Honorary Secretary,
Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition.

Kurrachee, 26th October, 1869.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 25th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the above named CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to SAVIAA, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging to the said deceased, are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Saviaa, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 20, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Saviaa, widow.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders will be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, VIENNA, payable at that branch will on and after TUESDAY be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. Mcl. SLATER, Secretary,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT to OCCUPY the plots of VACANT LAND situate in Trimbak Pora-lauan Street and at Mazagon, and the privilege of cutting Grass in the plots of different trees standing on Government ground situate in different villages in the Mahim District, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, 1869, at 1 P.M.

Terms of Sale and other particulars may be learnt on application.

J. KING,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 19th October, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, viz. :—

Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron.
Do. Rivets and Washers.
Wrought Iron Trusses, &c.
Angle Iron, 2 by 2 by ¼.
Portland Cement.
Ornamental Ridging.

Drawings and Detailed Statements can be seen on application to the Executive Engineer, Dyedanny Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division, Bolarum, and will be received by him up to midday of 15th November, 1869.

A. D. CAMPBELL, C.E.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of CUTTING TEAK RAFTERS and POLES from the Government Forest Reserves, situated in the villages of Kashee and Ghorbendur, Taluka Salsette, and in the village Bolinje, Taluka Kurli-Mahim, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Line, will be disposed of by PUBLIC SALE on TUESDAY, 23rd November, 1869, at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

A quantity of wood cut on the Demarcation Line of the several Forest Reserves in the Salsette and Kurjut Talookas, also also dead and living Teak Jungles of the former Talookas, will likewise be offered for Sale.

Information as to the conditions and terms of the Sales will be furnished on application to the Forest Conservator's Office, Tanna, or of Mr. WILLIAMS, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Asst. Collector, Tanna.

Tanna Collector's Office, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Major FREDERICK WILLIAM RICHARDES, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the ESTATE of RODERICK WILLIAM RICHARDES, late of Ahmednugger, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, but late of No. 116 Lamsden Street, Carnarvon, in the County of the Borough of Carnarvon, a Major in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on the 1st day of June, 1869, Intestate, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects were, on the 18th day of September, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to George Foggo and James Percy Leith, both of Bombay, British inhabitants, Esqrs., two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required, on or before the 6th day of December, 1869, to send to Messrs. Leith, Forbes and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will distribute the assets of the said deceased to John Mary Richardes, the Widow and Administratrix in England of the personal Estate of the said deceased; having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All person indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST of the undermentioned persons, respectively, in certain parcels of Government Land, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at different places as shown below, seized under Distress Warrants for non-payment of the Revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, at noon on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1869.

Parcel No.	Index No.	Survey No.	Names.	Where Situated.	Square Yards.
1	877	2804	Thacker Lada Keesow	5, Camateepoora Street	192 1/9
1	941	844	Ditto Ditto	Duncan Road	141 6/9
1	1287	2871	Julloojee Sinyaboo Chinchalloo	5, Camateepoora Street	128 2/9
1	1449	1499	Abdool Cader vullad Mahomed Amin	Balloo Dr. Street	72 2/9
1	440	434	Mrs. D. Caves	13, Camateepoora Street	60 2/9
1	1859	422	Noochoo Sawoo Nurdoo	15, Camateepoora Street	25
1	244	276	Jemoo Adum bin Abdool Rahimon	Khojia Street	426 6/9
1	1614	1858	Seedum Jayang	Chinna Butcher Street	33 3/9
1	1614	2 1058	Nathoo Govind	Ditto	33 3/9
1	12	1046	Mahomed Cassum	Grant Road	2685
1	30	440	Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Camateepoora	55 6/9
1	157	1621	Momon Mahomed Cassum	Ditto	310 6/9
1	1930	2305	Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Ditto	41 2/9
1	1277	2882	Thacker Hurry Tanseovey	Ditto	83 2/9
1		99 none	Manjanbhye, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodin Nowrungy	Mahim	Forms Freehold
1	238	508	John Francis de Cruz	Mazagon	87 2/9

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th October, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

MAZAGON IRON WORKS.

DREWETT and PIROZSHAW,

Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Oil Presses, Roofs, Girders &c., &c., &c.

Messrs. Drewett and Pirozshaw offer FOR SALE—
1 10-Horse Power Horizontal Engine.
1 6-Horse Power Vertical Engine.
1 10-Ton Crab Winch.
1 Set of Tap and Dies from ¼ to 2 inches, with Hob. Taps, complete.

THOMPSON and COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1855.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences ; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations ; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

A 1—Chateau Lafour or Moutos.	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chamertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil		„ 32 „ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Maximusberger		„ 34 „
„ Braunesberger		„ 25 „
Hock, „ Johannesberger		„ 42 „ 17 0
„ „ Steinberger		„ 34 „
„ „ Rudesheimer		„ 26 „ 14 0
„ „ Hochheimer		„ 23 „ 12 8

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Gates seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1 Gold seal, an invalid's wine, full & fruity	„ 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—a nature	„ 24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. Those Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest : cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara

…is pre-
…f these to
…e other by a

…, of the Invalid Esta-
Madras. The "Madras
… that he entered the service
…ble Company in 1825 and was
…irteen years afterwards, since which
…een leading a desultory, and latterly
…ry comfortable, existence in different parts
the country. He was buried on the evening
of the 31st ultimo in Saint Mary's Cemetry with
military honours, Her Majesty's Sherwood
Foresters furnishing the funeral escort.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Dr. Yates, of the 41st Regiment, at Subathoo. He died on the 1st instant, his ailment being inflammation of the bowels. He had been ill for some time, but nothing serious was apprehended till a short time before his death. A correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" says of him—"Every one must admit that he was a good doctor and a good, kind-hearted man. This is the third officer the 41st has lost in two months—and, strange to say, in every instance the seniors of their respective ranks in the regiment. The regiment is healthy."

Alluding to the story narrated by the "Indian Daily News" a Lucknow correspondent of the "Jubbulpore Chronicle" says—"Miss Wheeler is in the harem of a Rajah in this district and was written to by a gentleman to return to her friends but she declined the offer, on the ground that she has borne children by the man and would not face European society after a lapse of twelve years. The native chief though he came in under the Queen's amnesty might be brought to account for secretly sheltering Miss Wheeler and not apprising the authorities of the fact long ago."

The "Englishman" mentions an odd piece of gup that came from Simla. *On dit* that Sir Richard Temple will succeed Sir Donald McLeod as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and that Sir William Mansfield, on being relieved by Lord Napier of Magdala, will take his seat in the Council as Finance Minister. But according to the London military correspondent of the "Pioneer," they want Sir William Mansfield at London to make him Secretary for War. He possesses high qualification for either of the appointments, though it would be startling if he got either. "Gup" we suppose is really the right word for the rumours.

The "Madras Times" understands that "a despatch has been received from the Supreme Government that opens up a probability of important reductions in the Quarter Master General's Department. It seems to be the opinion of the authorities at Simla that the duties of that department can be discharged by one officer, instead of, as at present, by a Quarter Master General, a Deputy Quarter Master General, and an Assistant Quarter Master General. We have not heard whether the same suggestion has been made respecting the Adjutant General's Department which is organised in the same fashion as the Quarter Master General's."

The Government of India having asked the Madras Government whether the movements of native regiments might not conveniently be reduced so as to meet the cost of bringing over the 1-21st Fusiliers from Kurrachee to that presidency and the transport of the 2-19th Foot thence to Fort William, the Madras Government has stated in reply that in order to reduce military expenditure, no moves of native corps were proposed this year, excepting those of two native infantry regiments, which have already lately been cancelled. It has also been suggested, adds the "Madras Mail," that the intended exchange of stations between the 16th Lancers and 18th Hussars should be suspended for this year.

The "Madras Mail" says "Lord Napier's University Professorships' scheme, and its contingent expenditure of Rs. 5,000 and upwards a month, will have to wait indefinitely, for the Duke of Argyll who has refused to sanction the M. A. Scholarships will, we should imagine, see even less necessity for the former project. Both schemes were in a measure supported because they had the Governor for a parent. The Uni versity Professorships proposal was the product of no deep thought or settled conviction. Lord Napier perhaps felt it was necessary to do something, and he shrewdly judged beforehand the want of independence among members of the Senate. There is so much to be done in this undeveloped country, that we confess to being unable to see with patience some £6,000 a year wasted on a pretty idea. The deficit will do good, if only it knocks on the head a variety of gubernatorial hobbies, here and elsewhere."

A "well informed" military correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—"I see in one of your late issues that there is a report that ten more infantry regiments of the Madras army are to be broken up. I fear this is likely to prove only too true. The time has surely come for warning the Government of the danger of their suicidal retrenchments. The infantry regiments of Madras are only now beginning to recover from the stagnation in promotion that was caused by the breaking up of native regiments some years ago, and now they are threatened to be once more swamped with supernumeraries. That the sepoys are discontented is too well known to admit of a doubt. They felt in 1862 that they could not trust a Government who rewarded their staunchness and loyalty during the trying times of the mutiny by breaking up some of those very regiments who had gallantly fought against the mutineers in Bengal. Since that time the new organization has been introduced, the result has been a great diminution of confidence between officers and men; European officers are so constantly changed that they have not time to know their men, and the men feel but little confidence in the officers. How long is this to last? Are the powers that be morally blind, that they cannot see what all this is leading to? And now because there has been some blunder in the Budget the unfortunate is to suffer again."

DEATH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL TAYLOR.

We regret to record the death of Brigadier-General J. McK. Taylor, commanding the Deesa Field Brigade. The deceased officer served with a Field Force in Sind in 1844-45; at the suppression of the Guzerat Irregular Horse at Ahmedabad, 1857 (severely wounded); at the siege and occupation of Awah; commanded his Regiment in the pursuit of Tantia Topee in Central India during 1858 and 1859 (medal and clasp); received the approbation of the Queen, and the Indian Government, for service during the mutiny. We understand that General Lynch has gone to take up the command at Deesa in succession to General Taylor.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's steamer Golconda for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mr. James H. Esler.
For Aden—Brigadier, General Forster.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ BY THE GUNGA.

Appended is a list of passengers proceeding per s.s. Gunga, Captain H. J. Child, to-day, to Suez:—General and Mrs. Pelly, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Dr. Pelly, Captain and Mrs. Stevens, 3 children and servant, Major Boulderson, Col. and Mrs. Langston, Mr. and Mrs. Paisley, Dr. Williams, Mrs. Walton, 4 children, and servant, Messrs. Ley, William Ashburner, Elwood and 2 sons, W. A. Butler, H. Butler, Smith, Joseph Watkinson, James Hooke, and John Humfrey, and Lieutenant Powell Symonds.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, 30TH OCTOBER.

The Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

Consols .....£93⅝.
Oriental Bank Shares .. ..£42.
Chartered ,, ,, ...£18 10s.
,, Mercantile Bank shares....£33.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.....£38.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities ....£92.
5 ,, ,, ,, ...£105½
5½ ,, ,, ,, ...£110⅛.
Exchange on India.....£111⅛s.

The Bombay Mail of the 16th instant reached Suez on the 28th idem.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Wallis, assistant secretary (in Bombay) of the Indian branches of the European Assurance Society, has favoured us with a copy of the following telegram, which he received last night from the London office of the Society. It is dated the 15th October:—

"Both petitions against European dismissed with costs."

CAPTAIN GILLESPIE.

We learn from our Kurrachee correspondent that the trial of Captain Gillespie, who, as the telegraph informed us was, acquitted, took place with what is technically called closed doors. Admittance was refused even to the representatives of the press.

PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS.

By the arrival of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Burmah on Friday, we learn that the insult to the British flag at Muscat has been apologised for. Immediately on hearing of the affair, Colonel Pelly, Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, left for Muscat in the s.s. Dalhousie, and on his arrival there he demanded an explanation of the firing on the gunboat Clyde. Azan bin Ghes, the present ruler at Muscat, tried to get out of his awkward position by saying that the Muscat authorities had expected an invasion from Zanzibar, and that they had fired on the Clyde, thinking her to be Zanzibar vessel. That it was a mere subterfuge was, however, evident, for the Clyde had the British ensign flying all the time the fusilade went on; and Colonel Pelly, with his usual determination, required an apology to be made to the captain and officers of the Clyde, which was tendered on the quarter-deck of the Dalhousie. The laws against smoking and other vices prohibited by the Koran are still rigorously enforced, and inhabitants of Muscat who have occasion to visit British ships arriving in harbour, are glad to improve the opportunity by having a quiet smoke. On the arrival of H. M. s.s. Daphne and Nymph at Muscat, it is expected that they will be despatched to Bahrein, to chastise the Shaik of that place for some recent offences against British subjects.

ARRIVAL OF THE KRISHNA.

ENGLISH NEWS TO OCTOBER 15.

The Bombay and Bengal S. N. Co's steamer Krishna, Captain Cradock, arrived in the harbour on Saturday afternoon with passengers from Suez—whence she sailed on the 24th October at 9-40 A.M. H. M.'s steamer Jumna left Suez one hour before the Krishna, and the mail steamer Bengal for Bombay half an hour after. The Krishna lost sight of both ships, astern, at 6 P.M. on the same day. She passed the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Neera and P. & O. Co.'s. s.s. Deccan in the Red Sea, reached Aden on the 29th October at 11 P.M., and left on the following day at 1-30 P.M. She experienced fine weather from Aden to long. 53° E, but then there was a very strong N. E. monsoon, and heavy head sea to about 68 E., and, on the coast, fine weather. The captain reports that H. M.'s troop-ship Malabar arrived at Suez on 23rd October at 4 P.M. The Commodore's ship Forte was in dock at Suez, and reported to have been on shore. The Orissa arrived at Aden on the 30th ult. at 6 A.M. The Krishna has brought two steam-barges intended for the Euphrates navigation. We are indebted to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co. for their kindness in sending us a copy of the *Home News* of 15th October, which was received by the Krishna, and from which we give extracts. We append the Krishna's list of passengers, amongst whom, it will be observed, are Mr. J. Candlish, M. P., Chairman, and Captain Beaumont, R.E., one of the members, of the Abyssinian Enquiry Commission.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Suez—Mr. J. Candlish, M. P., Captain Beaumont, R.E., Lieutenant W. H. James, R.E., Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Rev. Mr. Forman, Mrs. Forman, and three children, Rev. Messrs. T. Tracey and A. Kelso, Dr. R. A. Alleyne, Mr and Mrs. Hugh Swan, Mrs. Bedford and baby, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Tomkyns and maid, Miss Thompson and Miss Morrison, Messrs. Joseph M. Partridge, J. S. Hamilton, Archibald Taylor, G. J. Madge, E. Ponte, and Joseph Taylor.

[EXTRACTS FROM THE "HOME NEWS" OF OCTOBER 15.]

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The French Emperor has gone to Compeigne, where His Majesty is preparing for the meeting of the Chambers. The Empress has arrived at Constantinople.

The insurrection in Spain is proving formidable, and more fighting has taken place.

The Queen is to visit Ireland in June, 1870.

The Prince of Wales is at Chester for the purpose of opening the new Town Hall.

The Earl of Derby is very seriously ill.

The members of the Cabinet are expected to assemble in town on October 26.

The Dean of Ely, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, is to be the new Bishop of Carlisle.

The nomination of Dr. Temple to the Bishopric of Exeter has created much opposition in the diocese.

Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, of Manchester, has been returned for East Cheshire by a large majority over Sir E. Watkin.

The National Education League has held its first meeting at Birmingham. The object is to secure undenominational education to every child in the kingdom.

The new Solicitor-General for Scotland is Mr. A. R. Clark, advocate.

Dr. George Macleod has been appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Bernal Osborne has been invited to become a candidate for the county of Tipperary. Sir W. Barron is a candidate for Waterford.

The Cesarewitch at Newmarket was won by Mr. Naylor's Chérie, the Clearwell by Lord Falmouth's Atlantis, and the Middle-park Plate by Mr. Lyndon's Frivolity.

The Holborn viaduct has been opened for foot passengers.

Father Hyacinthe has left France on a visit to the United States.

The Fenian Amnesty Demonstration at Dublin passed off quietly.

Seven persons have been killed by a collision on the Midland Railway near Nottingham.

Admiral Farquhar has been appointed to the chief command on the Pacific station.

Alarming earthquakes are again reported on the coast of Peru.

Additional correspondence on the affairs of New Zealand has been issued. The home Government adheres to its determination to withdraw the troops.

The meeting of the Italian Parliament is fixed for Nov. 16.

The Government is expected to introduce a loan for the purchase of the telegraphs in a few days.

William M'Lachlan, formerly a City stockbroker, has been remanded on a charge of appropriating to his own use upwards of £10,000 securities, the property of General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.

The hearing of the petitions for winding up the European Assurance Company occupied the Vice-Chancellor the whole of Oct. 13, and it was adjourned till Oct. 15.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Simpson, Bengal Retired List—The Rev. T. N. Hamilton, Bengal Retired List—Major Roderick Robertson, Bengal Retired List—Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Birch, Bengal Retired List.

Miscellaneous: Lord Dynevor—Mr. William John Law—Lady C. Burges—The Rev. Canon Bell—M. Sainte-Beuve.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Low as is the object of the Fenian sympathisers, and insolently absurd as are the arguments, if so they may be called, by which it is sought to carry that object, the movement cannot be treated with the contempt which it intrinsically merits, for the reason that the agitation is numerically so extensive as to comprise a very large portion of the Irish Catholics. The meetings at which the release of the convicts is demanded, with furious menaces, are held day after day, the crowds become greater and greater, and the speeches have a gratification for numbers whose disaffection would probably take no active form, but who take a pleasure in hearing abuse of England. An unfortunate subject has afforded a nucleus for something very like treason. The topic is easy of comprehension. The demand is very simple—it is that criminals shall be let out of gaol, and this demand finds an instinctive echo in the Irish heart, always inclined to regard law as an enemy rather than a friend. The cry goes up "give us back our heroes," and this is the motto on the banners. There is the situation, and the Government must meet it as they may. Something like interference was manifested on Sunday last, when a huge procession of Fenians and their admirers was interdicted from marching through Dublin, but a monster meeting was held, and England was as fiercely defied as ever. Several fresh demonstrations of the kind are already fixed. It is possible that the best course may be to let all this fire and fury burn itself out, and in the meantime statesmanship can proceed with just and remedial legislation as if such a thing as Fenianism did not exist, but there is no doubt that these meetings are the means of confirming disaffection, and consolidating an anti-English sentiment. Public opinion has not been invited to express itself in England, except through the press, but Mr. Gladstone will be supported in maintaining the supremacy of the law, and it is not believed that he will make any concessions to menace.

For the time, the French difficulty is thought to have passed over, and it is more than possible that the good sense of the advanced party may suppress all demonstrations between the present time and the meeting of the Legislature. For it is clear that if there really is a reluctance on the part of the Emperor to grant the boons which he has promised, if he has postponed the assembling in order to give the dynasty all the chances of accident, if he be desirous that something should occur which will once more enable him to revive the Red Spectre, no set of men could play more effectually into his hands than those who should allow Paris to be terrified with a scene of riot. The capital has been so altered, and the military arrangements of the Government are now so perfect, that a barricade triumph is almost physically impossible. There is no reason to doubt the fidelity of the army, and it is supplied with the deadliest of weapons, whose power was proved but the other day in a miner's riot, when in a few minutes a heap of dead and wounded lay at the feet of the troops. That the Emperor could crush a revolution is nearly certain, that he would make it the most terrible thing for those who should begin it is quite certain. But much more valuable to him than any victory would be the white terror of the Parisian middle classes and those of the great cities. They will vote against him, knowing their security under his police *regime*, but if he could make them believe that a reign of terror and a ruin of trade would precede the restoration of order, they would gladly forget their votes and rally to the strong Government. These observations do not apply to the artisans, or to the Republicans proper, but to the large bourgeois order which calls itself society. If the party of advance enables the dynasty to terrify these men, it will throw away one of the finest games that ever fell to the hands of those who desire liberties and not licence.

That we may not be in any doubt as to the opinions of the Œcumenical Council in regard to the rest of mankind, the Pope's Syllabus, or catalogue of the prevailing errors of the day, has been republished in Latin and in English. It numbers no fewer than 80 of these errors, every one of which the Church of Rome is supposed to have refuted, and at the end of each item is a reference to the authority to which a truly pious person, or one desirous of setting himself right with Infallibility, must turn for explanation. The errors are divided into various classes, some portions going as high as Pantheism in itself, while in other places the Pope descends to the correction of the Protestant mistake which assigns to Boniface VIII. a certain decision in the matter of priests' marriages. The document is not new, but when it first appeared it attracted little attention, but now read by the light of the Council the deliberate accusations of the head of the Catholic world against all the rest of mankind will have considerable interest. When we mention that one of the errors against which the faithful are cautioned is the "hoping" for the salvation of all, whether in the Church of Rome or not, we shall sufficiently have indicated that Rome has certainly not changed. The Father Hyacinthe, who was commanded by his superior to return to his convent within ten days, or consider himself excommunicated and accursed, has not been terrified into submission, as so many ecclesiastics are when Rome begins to thunder. He has stripped off his sacerdotal garb, and attired himself as a layman, and has sailed for America, to remain under the shadow of the Eagle's wings "until this tyranny be over-past." But he does not meditate a long sojourn in the new world, and is rather expected to return in time to be an untriendly critic of the proceedings of the Council while they shall be fresh in the public mind. The French organs of the Church alone notice him now, the political situation in France, and the details of the murders at Pantin (in regard to which there is no new item, unless it be true that the body of the elder Kinck has been discovered) have absorbed the attention of the two classes of writers, the politicians and those who call themselves literary, only, as far as we can see, because they are ignorant of politics.

At home the Bribery Commissions continue to attract some attention, less on account of anything which has lately been revealed, than from the smart dramatic dialogue with which the commissioners enliven the inquiry. At Bridgwater the three who sit in judgment are known as the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, and the latter title is given to Mr. Chisholm Anstey, whose name is known wherever these lines will be read. He is very stern and merciless, and exacts the amplest revelations from the most unwilling witnesses. The other day a menacing anonymous letter was sent him; it was probably a stupid hoax, but he chose to take it *au serieux*, and proclaimed that if he could get any clue to the villain who had sent it, he would expend his whole fortune in hunting him down. We have heard no more on the subject. Mr. Westropp, whose election struggle had been distinctly marked by bribery, had to produce his wife and sister, who had conveyed the money, but it was thought that the latter young lady had rather the best of the court, for being told, regretfully, that she must be set down as a briber, she replied, with a smile, "A very innocent one, I think." Others think so too. But there are heaps of cases in which the commissioners have done great good, and the way in which they have wrung out the truth, utterly setting at naught all the old conventional twaddle against making a man accuse himself, gives encouragement to those who believe that with the advance of crime should come a new forensic system, which shall elicit the facts of a case from the lips of the persons who are best competent to speak to it. We do not desire to see the French system introduced, because by that the guilt of the accused is taken for granted, and the whole efforts of the judge are added to those of the prosecution to confirm this view. But why a judge should be prohibited from asking, in the interests of society, where a person was on the day on which he is accused of having committed a murder is one of those questions to which only "the profession" has a strong answer, and that answer, unfortunately, is strong only in the opinion of the profession.

Speaking of crime, it is singular how one atrocity has followed another during the last month. We have noted, not for their own sakes, but because of the remarkable frequency of their occurrence, some of the blacker cases that have cropped up with so much rapidity. We have another to add to the list, and it is perhaps unexampled in regard to the ages of the criminal and the victim. We have no recollection of a case in which a man of 83 has murdered a man of 82. This was so in the last occurrence—it has no other point of interest, an ill-conditioned and probably half-cracked old man having been irritated by the legal proceedings of his landlord, an aged Hebrew, into loading three large old horse pistols, killing the landlord with one, and then shooting himself dead with another. Suicides, moreover, have been unusually frequent of late, and the new mode, that of throwing oneself before the wheels of an advancing railway engine, has been adopted in three or four instances—in two within the present week.

A most extraordinary narrative of the Gold Panic (to adopt a name that does not express its nature) in New York has been supplied to the London press, and to those who are interested in such transactions the story will supply excitement on a gigantic scale. We should do it injustice did we attempt to condense its merits, but it may be enough for a large number of our readers to know that gold gambling on a tremendous scale has been practised, in accordance with a deeply laid scheme, and that for several days the mercantile world was thrown into such a condition of fever and confusion that "it was impossible to say that any man's cheque was worth the paper on which it was written." After the excitement had become so fierce that men were going mad, killing themselves, or flying the country, the Finance Minister, Mr. Boutwell, suddenly stopped it, and by ordering a large sale of gold at a fixed price, crushed the confederated schemers, who immediately began to repudiate their own compacts. For a tale of gigantic knavery, we have not, within our recollection, had anything before us that more nearly approached what we read of the South Sea Bubble.

The appointment of Dr. Temple, of Rugby, to the see of Exeter, vacant by the death of so diametrically different a prelate, is occasioning a theological storm. Dr. Temple was one of the authors of "Essays and Reviews," and though in his own contribution to that over-estimated work there is not much that need shock the orthodox, his connecting himself with men who think very much "in advance," and lending them the aid of his respectable and scholastic name, gives their opponents a certain right to class him among the holders of doctrines which may or may not be sound, but are certainly not those of the Church of England. So the "drum ecclesiastic"—not, however, what Butler called so, is beaten, and the Chapter of Exeter is loudly called on to decline the invitation of the Sovereign to select Dr. Temple. High and Low Churchmen unite in this recommendation. It is a critical time for establishments, and it is not easy to lay down a chart for the spiritual pilot. Some hold that now is the period to break with Erastianism, and to assert the independence of the Church, while others urge that establishments will show themselves wisest in submitting to the State. In a legal point of view the Chapter will have to consider something de-ise doctrine, and that is the meaning of the terrible word *Premunire*. The diocese of Exeter is a large and spirited one, and has for many years been filled with teachers after the heart of Dr. Phillpotts—it may fight the question.

The London daily newspaper called the "Morning Star" is no more. Its last number appeared on Wednesday. It was about 14 years old. It started, the first of the penny prints to advocate what were called Manchester doctrines, and the mind of Mr. Bright informed it—and sometimes, we believe, his pen was active in its columns. We have no reason to suppose that it was a profitable concern, but it had a political object. That object it represented in its last issue as having been attained, in the success of very advanced Liberalism, and now it withdraws, not ungracefully, from the scene. It was always smartly and fearlessly written—sometimes it went wild, as in the Jamaica business—but it was never conducted unworthily. Of late it had been under the management of Mr. John Morley, who had imparted a more literary character to it, and who preached a more sweeping revolutionism, of a refined sort, than may have been acceptable to the general public.

Sir Edward Watkin, railway knight, was solicited to fight a vacant seat for East Cheshire, on Liberal principles, and was utterly beaten by Mr. Brooks, a Conservative banker. Somehow, even the Liberal journals do not console Sir Edward kindly, but tell him that he was scarcely champion enough for such a contest. The alleged expulsion of Welsh tenantry by their landlords, in consequence of the former having voted for Liberals at the last election, is exciting attention, and the subject is being examined and set forth in a business like way, singularly in contrast with the confused cries on the subject of Irish ejectments and confiscations.

While we write, Lord Derby still survives, but though the latest telegrams report a diminution in some of the more unfavourable symptoms, his lordship appears to be sinking. The severity of the last and most sudden attack of gout was too much for a constitution that had been shattered by incessant visits from that disorder. The earl was to have been the host of the Prince of Wales, who would have gone to Knowsley from the ceremonial at Chester. Lord Derby's death will have no political importance beyond the depriving the House of Commons of one of its most valuable members, Lord Stanley. It is premature, perhaps, to speak of the earl save as of one who is passing away, full of years and honours.

SERIOUS DAMAGE BY STORMS AND HIGH TIDES.

Great damage has been done by storms and high tides at New Brunswick. The loss is estimated at several million dollars. Eastport, Maine, was entirely destroyed.

M. DE LESSEPS.

Communications from Egypt confirm the news of M. de Lesseps' marriage. After the inauguration of the canal he will be united to a charming young lady from the colonies, 22 years of age. He is 64; but there is no need to say how well he carries his age. His incessant journeys prove sufficiently that he still possesses the vigour of youth. M. de Lesseps himself announced the approaching union at an evening party at the house of Voisin Bey.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in a letter to the Times, says that the statements published respecting the arrival of Dr. Livingstone on the eastern shore of the Lake Tanganyika is only one of the many rumours regarding the great traveller which have from time to time been brought to Zanzibar. Sir Roderick says he has received two letters from Commodore Heath, of the East African station, and from Dr. Kirk, the British Political Agent at Zanzibar, both dated the 31st of August, stating that "the white man" had been seen at Ujiji, on the Lake Tanganyika. "If the news rests upon a true foundation," Sir Roderick adds, "our suspense will soon be relieved, for the same letter informs me that a caravan from Ujiji was expected to reach Zanzibar in a month."

ELECTIONEERING DODGES.

An election commission is sitting at Sligo, and on Friday, Oct. 8, Major L. E. Knox was examined. He detailed the expenditure incurred by him in connection with the election—viz., £4,000 in the first instance, and £3,000 in defending his seat against the petition presented against his return. Of the £4,000 he said at least £600 was spent in purchasing houses to make votes. A house was purchased, and, if rated sufficiently high, three persons were put in, with sufficient occupation to legalise a vote. He was asked by many persons for money, including several electors. They all appeared to consider a candidate a legitimate object for prey. He did give relief to some. He thought that it would render him more popular in the borough. He knew that there were about 20 or 25 birds of prey in the constituency ready to take any man's money. He did not encourage them, because he thought they might increase in number. Mr. Serjeant Armstrong, Q.C., member for the borough from 1865 till 1868, was also examined; and next day (Saturday) Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., who represented it from 1860 to 1865. The latter said the "nursing" of the borough cost him £500 a year at least. At Cashel also a commission is sitting, and exploring the corrupt doings of the place, the disclosures being more disreputable than interesting.

TRAVELLERS' CLUBS.

The number of candidates on the books of the Old Travellers' Club so largely exceeds the vacancies, that a period of at least 11 years intervenes between nomination and election, it is therefore proposed to found a New Travellers' Club, with a view of meeting this inconvenience. The New Travellers' is designed for members eligible for the Travellers', and for gentlemen of position whose associations and interests are connected with Australia, India, and the Colonies. The club will acquire the freehold residence of His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, in Arlington-street, the state rooms of which command an interrupted view of the whole of the Green-park, and it cannot be surpassed in London either as respects situation, extent of area, or decorative magnificence. The area of the site, above 19,000 square feet, being freehold and of yearly increasing value, affords the requisite security for the creation of a 4½ debenture stock which it is proposed to form. Lord Bury, Lord Seaton, and other noblemen are interested in the undertaking, which bids fair to succeed.

FALSE PRETENCES.

At Bow-street on October 8 two men named Bird and Lake, formerly in the 3rd Madras European Regiment in the East India Company's service, were charged with endeavouring to obtain by false pretences £75 prize money due to one John Campbell, who belonged to the same service. Campbell had served at the capture of Banda and Kirwee, received his discharge on his return to England, and has not since been heard of. He was entitled to a share of prize money, as were also the prisoners, who had received theirs. Bird had personated Campbell and had signed letters in his name, and Lake was found waiting outside when Bird went to the India-office to apply for the money. Lake made no defence, but Bird stated that he met Campbell in Liverpool and purchased of him his share of prize money for £30, and was authorised by him to sign his name. Mr. Vaughan committed them for trial.

A HINT TO INTENDING BANKRUPTS.

The 'Daily News' learns from the circular of a firm of "legal and general accountants," addressed to all traders who are in pecuniary difficulties, that "The New Bankruptcy Act takes effect on the 1st of January next, after which the proceedings will be much more difficult, in addition to keeping the debtor a long time before the court." Therefore, "Now is the time!" These enterprising accountants are not far wrong, a great as regards the future, and if they succeed in impressing any considerable number of prodigals with the fact that going through the court is about to become a very hazardous process, with risks which are by all means to be avoided, they will be doing the public a real service. There is reason to hope that the improvident and the reckless are slowly awaking to the reality of the case, and beginning to understand that it will be on the whole much better for them to live within their means and pay their debts, than to prey upon their tradesmen; and this is what the Legislature intended.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

The Earl of Derby has been seized with illness that threatens to be fatal, and on one day, October 12, it was reported that the noble earl had expired. The complaint is the old malady, gout, the dangerous symptoms of which first revealed themselves on Saturday, October 9. Lord Stanley, the Hon. Captain Stanley, and all the members of the family are assembled at Knowsley, and it is needless to say that the prospect of the removal of so eminent a man has created much sympathy not only in Lancashire, but throughout the country. On Wednesday, October 13, the noble earl was in a highly critical condition. Later in the day he recovered consciousness, and rationally answered a few questions which were put to him. He also affectionately noticed the members of his family gathered by his bedside, and when one of his medical attendants, on leaving him late at night, remarked, "Your lordship is better this evening," the earl replied, "I think so." His Lordship at an early hour on Thursday appeared worse, and Dr. Gorst was sent for. The following bulletin from Knowsley was received in London last night, Oct. 14:—"Lord Derby has been quiet during the day, but there is no alteration in the general state of his health."

By telegram this morning (Oct. 15) we learn that a slight improvement is still recorded in the condition of the noble earl. No bulletin has been issued since 8 o'clock last night (Oct. 14).

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General T. Addison, C.B., Commanding P. D. A

Poona, 5th November 1869.

In conformity with instructions received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding the Division, purposes to issue to the prize winners at the late Assault of Arms, the amount of their prizes, to-morrow at 3 P.M., at the Poona Institution.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave:

Lieutenant C. C. J. Butler, H. M.'s 23rd N. I. L, for 29 days, from the 1st instant, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Sawyer, H. M.'s 1-8th King's, from 5th November to 20th November 1869, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Humfrey, 3rd Light Cavalry, from 26th October to 15th November 1869, on privilege leave.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General T. Addison, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 5th November, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant Hill, Royal Horse Artillery, from 4th to 9th November, on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 5th November, 1869.

The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hannagan to the temporary medical charge of H. M.'s Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon A. Royal to the medical charge Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustance according to the Lower standard:—

14th Brigade Royal Artillery—Lieutenant A B Stofford.

The following transfer is ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department Bengal Branch:—

Assistant Apothecary W. West (No. 121) from H. M.'s India Troop ship Euphrates to general duty, Poona.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

Major General C. W. Tremenheere, C B, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer Presidency Division, 30th October 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel M J Briggs, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 32nd N.I, 23rd October 1869.

Surgeon G E Seward, Bombay Medical Department, 30th October 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 3.)

Mr. E. V. Westmacott to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, with effect from the 6th July last.

Mr. S. F. Downing is appointed to be Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in the Presidency College, and is placed in the Fourth Grade of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. F. J. Marsden to officiate as Professor of English Law in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. H. A. Branson, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Dukhin Shahbazpore.

Lieutenant G. L. M'L. Farmer, 60th Rifles, to be Aide-de-Camp upon the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, Second Grade.

Mr. V. Irwin to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. J. F. Brown to officiate as Civil and and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipperah.

Mr. H. C. Richardson, now on leave, to be Civil Sessions Judge of Rungpore.

Lieutenant G. F. E. S. Neill, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, employed on the Nuddea Investigation, to the Cossy Division.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N W. Provinces*, Nov. 3.)

Lieutenant Thomas Gracey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed on the 9th instant the prescribed Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostanee.

Twelve months' furlough to Europe on private affairs is granted to Major James Hair, Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, at present Officiating Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Agra Canal, one month's preparatory leave is granted.

Captain H Hasham Jones, R.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Futtehgurh Division, Ganges Canal, is appointed Executive Engineer of the 1st Division, Agra Canal, from the 1st November 1869, vice Sanderson.

Mr. William Hoskins, Assistant Engineer, Rampunga Canal, passed the "Lower Standard" Examination in Hindoostanee on the 4th instant.

Lieutenant Frank Vincent Corbett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Rampunga Doab Canal, passed the D. S. Examination in Hindoostanee on the 30th ultimo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Alliance	Falck	Rangoon Aug. 5.
	Krishna (s)	Cradock	Suez, Oct. 24.
7	Earl Canning (s)	Tolputt	Persian Gulf.
	Missana	Nacoda	Mozambiqu.
	The Tweed	Stewart	Persian Gulf.
	Malabar	Pearce	London.
	British India	Wemyss	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Alitear	Harvey	Calcutta via Tuticorin.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cutch.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gutzslar	Cutch.
	Pilot (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Tirrell, Morgan, to Moulmein.
Ship Amiral Jurien, Bandovin, to Pondicherry.
Barque Thetis, Giron, to Petit de Galle.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Burmah, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Keenta Bordeen, to Cochin and Colombo.
Steamer Hubis, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 2 Himalaya (s).....Atkinson.....Bombay, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 1 Dauntle s.....

Passengers per steamer Himalaya—C. Carter, Mr. Gregory, Rev. J. Vaughan, G. B. Gurn, F. Burton, A. Callaghan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 1 Queen of the North.....Huntley.....London.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 25th October, to Saturday, 30th October, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	6,993	8	0
House Rate	15,433	8	4
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,200	0	0
Police Rate	5,848	7	1
Lighting do.	5,726	0	10
Water do.	10,755	0	5
Halalcore Cess	7,754	5	7
Market Fees	1,334	0	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	780	13	6
Fines and Penalties	238	12	0
Town Duties	17,163	0	10
Total Rs.....	67,870	8	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are needing Spectacles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

A MEETING of policy-holders in the European Assurance Society was held on Oct. 8, at the London Tavern; Dr. Whitmore in the chair. Mr. Low commented at some length on various items in the balance-sheet, which he contended showed the company's affairs to be in an unsatisfactory state, and concluded with a motion recommending a suspension of the Chancery proceedings, and an examination of the books. Sir Frederick Smith, the chairman of the board of directors, urged that the company was quite able to meet all its liabilities. He added that after the petitions for winding-up had been dismissed, as he felt sure they would be, the directors intended at once to call meetings of the share and policy-holders, and lay a full statement of the position of the company before them. Two of that body would also be admitted to seats at the board. Dr. Lankester also strongly urged a conciliatory policy, and ultimately a motion was adopted by a large majority, recommending that steps should be taken to have the petition dismissed, and that the directors should be requested to publish a statement of accounts, and to call a general meeting of the policy-holders.

The directors have issued an advertisement to the following effect:—"Five hundred pounds reward.—Whereas it has recently come to the knowledge of the directors of the European Assurance Society that certain persons have been and are conspiring and combining, by illegal devices and acts, to injure and destroy the reputation and credit not only of the said society but of other large insurance companies, a list of which companies is now in the possession of the said directors;—The above reward will be paid by the said society to any person who shall give such information as will lead to the discovery and ultimate conviction of the aforesaid parties."

THE LATE "MORNING STAR."

THE 'Morning Star' newspaper, which is merged in the 'Daily News,' thus announced the fact of its dissolution on Oct. 13:—

The proprietors of the 'Morning Star' have to inform the public that after to-day this journal will cease to appear. It is nearly 14 years since the 'Star' was first published. Its objects were twofold; one of them was the advocacy and propagation of political principles which were then counted extreme in their Liberalism; the other was to establish the feasibility of providing journalism of the best sort under what were then the untried conditions of a penny newspaper. So far as the latter of these two aims is concerned, the proprietors of the 'Morning Star' may point to the enormous number of contemporaries in London and the provinces which have repeated their experiment, with a success that testifies to the soundness of the cheap principle. With reference to the former object, it is not too much to say that the political ideas which the 'Star' was founded to spread, and which were 14 years ago thought so extreme, are now accepted and organic articles of the Liberal creed; and causes which seemed forlorn and men who seemed impossible have achieved a recognised triumph. Under these circumstances there is no longer any sufficient reason for dividing the newspaper strength of the Liberal party. The proprietors of the "Star," in referring to the 'Daily News' in this connection, only desire to state that its success as a penny newspaper could not but form one of the elements in their estimate of the situation, and to express their confidence that those public principles and aims which are cherished by the readers of the 'Star' will be safe in the keeping of the 'Daily News,' to whose proprietors, accordingly, the interests of the 'Star' have been transferred.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

THE 'Cologne Gazette' publishes the letter of an instrument-maker who was one of the sufferers in the dreadful catastrophe at Konigsberg on the 13th Sept. He thus writes to his sister—"As the gondola in which the king was came by, and he alighted from it at the garden, which was about 150 steps from the bridge, there arose, directly on the place where I stood, the cry, 'The bridge burns!' Then there arose a fearful press. I felt myself lost in it; it was stifling. All pressed to the other side; the balustrade suddenly broke, a piece of 40 feet, and all who leaned upon it, fell into the water. Now the thronging became greater; there arose on every side a frightful outcry. I clung on to a man, who again held fast by others. At this moment a knot of men came by, I received a push, and fell overhead into the water. The push was, however, happily so violent that I was thrown far over others who were already sinking, and could again rise to the surface. As I can swim I could help myself; I looked around me, it was a fearful scene; over 80 human beings struggled in agony for life with a terrible cry. I swam to the land, when I suddenly felt myself seized by the leg; a fearful terror overcame me, I dived under, exerted all my strength to get free. I got free. Immediately afterwards I was laid hold of by the shoulders; it was a girl of 18 or 19 years old, whose last chance of rescue it perhaps was, for she was near death. I felt pity, put out all my strength to get to land; but when I came near where the principal fall had taken place a young man clung to my arm. On one side the girl, on the other the youth—it was too much. I cried for help, put forth my whole strength yet once more. I was 10 feet from land, when a rope was thrown to me, to which I clung, but lost strength and consciousness and went under the girl and youth with me. An hour after I opened my eyes; I lay on the land, in one of the gardens. A boat had come and had immediately taken us out. That was an awful night. My coat had been torn to pieces, so that I lay there only covered with rags; I was already much swollen, for I had swallowed a great mass of water, but I was again alive. I also had the pleasure of again seeing my two companions in misfortune alive. They, like myself, had been warmed and brought to life again by continued friction. Not far from us lay 27 dead bodies with stiffened features. How many more have been found I cannot now tell you.—Your brother Henry."

THE MORMON GIRLS AND POLYGAMY.

ACCORDING to a recent communication from the Salt Lake City, says the 'New York Sun,' the rebellion of the Mormon girls against polygamy is progressing rapidly:—"It seems that the Mormon girls who have not yet 'got religion' are very much opposed to polygamy. They had rather spend an hour in the company of a congenial sinner than a year in that of a saint, especially if the former is young, holds his head high, and is withal good-looking. There are occasionally such among the Gentiles, never among the Mormons. The girls call the young saints 'cayuses,' the Gentiles call them 'yahoos.' They manage to inveigle the Gentiles into an acquaintance through their brothers, through mutual friends, who are about 'alf-and-'alf, by telegraphing on the street, flirting at the tabernacle or the theatre—with the eyes only, mind you, and that very slyly. A likely young fellow, whom for variety I will call John Smith, became thus acquainted with Nabby one of Brigham's daughters, and, in course of time, their intercourse ripened into true love. An elopement was planned, relays of horses stationed along the road hence to Umtah, and about two weeks ago, in the later hours of night, the streets rather deserted, and darkness largely prevailing, the adventurous swain drove slowly west with his buggy along South Temple-street, past the royal grounds, which were early closed that night for some reason, past Temple Block, and still farther westward. Four or five policemen issued from the vicinity of the Tithing-office and followed the buggy. Anon a slight scuffle and a smothered scream were heard, and a moment or two after the royal carriage, with blinds drawn, dashed by on the gallop and whirled through the Eagle Gate John Smith drove his buggy back to the stable, hung round the town for a day or two, and then went to San Francisco. Nabby was locked up in the king's castle, and that is all. It appears that Nabby was to meet John Smith three squares west of her father's corral, and, getting into the buggy, they were to fly on the wings of love to a land of liberty. Both had evidently been watched, and just as the girl was entering the buggy the police appeared, chucked her into Brigham's carriage, which was unaccountably on hand, and having thus effectually clipped the aforesaid wings, either from policy or fear, allowed Smith to go about his business."

THE CAPTAIN AND HIS LANDLADY.

ACCORDING to the 'Daily Telegraph' some persons have said that English courage has died out of the land; but we have a tale of daring to relate which throws into the shade all that has been related in the past annals of our race. The hero is Captain Persse, of the Royal Artillery, who, instead of "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth"—an ordinary common place—has actually boarded a Margate landlady in her own den, and never quailed before her aroused wrath. On Sunday evening, October 10, he wanted some chops cooked—which was rather "like his impudence;" but the landlady's daughters were playing the piano—sacred music, no doubt—and he was told that it was against the rule of the house to have any cooking on Sunday after dinner. Captain Persse had bought the chops, however, and he determined, with the courage of an artilleryman, to cook them himself. Easier said than done. He advanced to the attack; he pushed the landlady away, and then ransacked the house shouting like a lion for his chops. He searched the kitchen—not there! he searched the scullery—not there! "She has stolen them!" exclaimed the captain's wife; but finally the landlady gave in so far, and gave up the chops. But to prevent any sacrilegious cooking the undaunted woman had another resource: "I put out the kitchen fire with the poker and some water. He made some ungentlemanly remarks, and I blew out his candle and put out the gas, and we were both in the dark." Here was superb strategy, combined with heroic courage. The woman who did not fear to be left alone in the dark with a captain of artillery must be of no common mould. She went on: "He threatened to lock me up in the kitchen, but could not. Afterwards he went upstairs, and cooked the chops in the drawing-room on the fire shovel." The magistrates did not quite accept the frank and fluent lady's view, and they dismissed the charge of assault, believing that the landlady had given ample provocation. Surely, if every chop cooked in Margate on Sunday leads to such a battle royal, that sea-side resort will soon be a seat of war: the enemy's frying-pan will be as galling as the well-known "enemy's fire" of other campaigns. And in such encounters what civilian could come off best? Who but a soldier used to the din of battle could stand a landlady's tongue? who but a man accustomed to danger could descend into the kitchen of so controversial a lodging-house—and yet live to tell the tale?

THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS.

ON August 24 last an interesting ceremony took place on the heights of Dover. The return to this country of the gallant 91st (Argyleshire) Highlanders, after an absence on foreign service for 15 years, was made the occasion for the presentation of a set of new colours to the regiment. Mrs. Gordon, wife of Colonel Gordon, in the absence of the Duchess of Argyll, made the presentation, while the Archbishop of Canterbury—himself a Scotchman—performed the usual religious ceremony observed on such occasions. The old colours, which had been carried in front of the regiment for 29 years, and had come not unscathed through the Kaffir and Indian wars, were presented to the Duke of Argyll. The colours are destined to fill a fitting niche in the noble hall of Inveray Castle, situated in the centre of the country in which the 91st was first raised in 1794. As to the influence of the Duke of Argyll, the regiment owes in great part its restoration as a Highland corps, nothing could have been more graceful or appropriate than the presentation of the war and time worn banners to the chief of the Campbells. The old colours, under the charge of Lieutenant Grant and Ensign Craufurd, of the 91st Highlanders, and escorted by a detachment of the regiment, were conveyed on Monday, October 11, from Dover to London, and the escort having given them a parting salute at King's-cross Station, returned to Dover. Lieutenant Grant and Ensign Craufurd arrived with the colours on Tuesday morning, Oct. 12, at Waverly-bridge Station, Edinburgh. Here they were met by an escort of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and, surrounding the interesting memorial of the regiment, marched to the guard room of Edinburgh Castle, where they were deposited, and where they remained till Thursday morning, Oct. 14, when the officers in charge proceeded to Glasgow. Escorted by a guard of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Grant and Ensign Craufurd will carry the colours to the steamer by which they will sail to Inveray Castle, where the colours, as before stated, will be finally deposited.

A PAINFUL CASE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. HICKIE, of Kidwell's-park, Maidenhead, has published the following distressing narrative of the loss of his youngest child on Oct. 8:—Last Friday afternoon, during my absence in Ireland, my nurse, Elizabeth Barry, disappeared from my house at Kidwell s-park, Maidenhead, carrying with her my youngest child, a girl of 17 months old. She had received notice to leave our service, and had expressed her determination to be revenged; but little could we dream the awful form this vengeance would take. When the night had passed away, without her return, my wife began to dread the very worst; but when her boxes were opened it was found that she had carried away a change of clothing for herself and the child, thus leading us to hope that, though our little one had been stolen for the sake of gain or revenge, her life at least was safe. Every agency was at once set to work. The detective department are using every effort, and a reward of £100 has been offered for the restoration of the child. But we are anxious to enlist in our behalf the sympathy and mightier help of the millions of self-made detectives who may be found in the fathers and mothers of England. They alone can conceive the awful agony we suffer as one sad day after another passes away, and our hopes of seeing our dear child are still deferred. They can also understand our still deeper dread for the future, lest, lost and for ever hidden from us, she should grow up in poverty, ignorance, and perhaps crime. No form of bereavement could be so terrible, and we appeal to millions of kindly hearts to save us from this awful lot. This woman cannot have travelled far. She took with her but a small sum of money. The distinctive mark on her face, the mole on the right side of her upper lip, the peculiar blue vein (a birth mark) under the left eye of our child, and the deep dimple on her chin, all lead us to hope for a speedy discovery of our lost one, if we could only secure the eyes and the hearts that would watch for her everywhere. To these, as our last, our highest hope, under God, a bereaved father and mother now appeal, and wait in deep suspense the result.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

AT Marylebone Police-court on Oct. 9, Percy Robinson, aged 43, described as an author, and also known by a number of *aliases*, was brought up on remand, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, charged with feloniously intermarrying with Ann Bird, in the parish of St. John, Hampstead, on the 7th of February, 1862; also further charged with marrying Elizabeth B. Boyes, in the parish of St. Giles, on the 16th of June, 1862, his wife, Eliza Robinson, being then and still alive.

Mr. Froggatt prosecuted, and Mr. Clarke defended.

On the previous examination Miss Boyes swore positively that the prisoner was her husband, and that she was married to him at St. Giles's. Mrs. Boyes, the mother of the witness, also swore that the prisoner was the man who married her daughter in the name of Percy Robinson. This person's evidence now astounded everybody in court. The following is the scene that took place:—

Inspector Druscovich, of the detective department of Scotland-yard, said, in reply to the magistrate, that he had further evidence to offer as to the identity of the second wife. He then called

Mr. William Vinall, the landlord of the Adelaide tavern, Chalk-farm, who said—I was present at the marriage of the prisoner to Miss Bird, when he was staying at my house and represented himself as being the nephew of an admiral, who allowed him £200 year. I gave Miss Bird away, believing the prisone to be a single man. Miss Bird is still alive, and living in Calais. I saw her there a few days ago.

Mr. Robert Haynes, 22, Duke-street, Manchester-square, solicitor, said—I know Miss Aylmer, the first wife, and heard she had married Percy Robinson. It was a runaway match. She is now living in the name of Mrs. Robinson in Berkeley-street. I have known her above 20 years. I was not present at the marriage. I knew her as the daughter of Major-General Aylmer. I have not the slightest doubt about her being the person named in the certificate.

In answer to questions from the magistrate, witness declined to swear positively to the prisoner's identity, but said he believed prisoner to be the son of his (witness's) late partner.

Inspector Druscovich said he could produce witnesses to prove that the prisoner had been in custody on the Continent for duping tradesmen, but that was not necessary at present.

Mr. William Lonergan was then called, and said—I reside at 33, Yorkstreet, Portman-square, and also at Liverpool. I am a shipper of sherry-wines. I know the prisoner at the bar. I have known the family for about 30 years. Have known the prisoner perhaps for 20 years. I think I knew him as Percy Robinson. I was not at the wedding with Miss Aylmer. Have seen the prisoner and Miss Aylmer together. They were living at Worthing, and I knew them as Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. To the best of my belief the prisoner is the same man, but he is much altered by his beard and moustache. To the best of my belief he is the man I knew as Percy Robinson. The last time I saw him was about 10 years ago.

Other evidence of identity having been given, Mary Elizabeth Beydell Boyes (the third wife) was called for.

Inspector Druscovich—She has gone on the Continent to avoid being present. I may inform your worship that she lived with the prisoner up to the time of his apprehension.

Elizabeth Boyes, mother of the third wife, was called into the witness-box and again sworn. She said—I don't believe the prisoner at the bar to be Percy Robinson, because he is now on the Continent with my daughter. My son-in-law has only a slight moustache. (The prisoner has a large, full-grown beard and moustache.)

Mr. D'Eyncourt—When did you see your son-in-law and your daughter last?—Witness: Ten days ago.

Now, be careful. Let me particularly caution you as to what you say; for if it should turn out not to be true, you render yourself liable to be prosecuted for perjury. I ask you, have you seen your son-in law since the prisoner has been in custody?—Yes.

Where is he now?—On the Continent.

How do you know that he is on the Continent?—Because I have received a letter from my daughter.

In answer to several other questions, the witness declined to tell where her daughter and husband were staying.

Inspector Druscovich, recalled, said—The prisoner resided at 55, Northumberland-place, Bayswater, and he knew the witness and her daughter were in the habit of visiting the house.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (to Mrs. Boyes): How is that? I am informed you have been in the habit of visiting the prisoner?—Mrs. Boyes: We used to visit him as a friend of ours. I knew him as Mr. Pepper, of 55, Northumberland-place. He is not Percy Robinson, the husband of my daughter.

I again caution you, and I must tell you that I do not think you are telling the truth. I ask you again, have you, since the prisoner has been in custody, seen the person whom you say is Percy Robinson, the husband of your daughter.—Yes.

Where is he?—I decline to answer as to where he is.

Is there any likeness at all between the prisoner and your daughter's husband?—There is a likeness between the men, but Percy Robinson has only a slight moustache.

Do you know whether the prisoner is married?—I cannot say.

This is a very serious matter. I must again tell you that I scarcely think you are telling the truth. Is the prisoner a married man?—I don t know.

How did you become acquainted with the prisoner?—We became acquainted through Mr. Percy Robinson.

After being much pressed by Mr. Froggatt, witness admitted that her son-in-law had been in custody at Aylesbury in the name of Wade for obtaining money under false pretences, and that she then deposed that she was mother-in-law to a man named Wade.

[A gentleman from Marlow said the prisoner was the same person who gave him a bad cheque.]

Mrs. Boyes—I said that the prisoner was not my son-in-law, but something like him. It was my son-in-law who was prosecuted. The prisoner is not like the man.

Mr. Froggatt asked that witness be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (to Mrs. Boyes)—I will give you a quarter of an hour to consider whether you will adhere to your evidence as already given. She then retired into a private room with Mr. Clarke, and in about 10 minutes Mr. Clarke returned and said by his advice she would withdraw all her evidence given that day.

Mr. D'Eyncourt (to Mrs. Boyes)—Do you adhere to your evidence?—Mrs. Boyes: I wish to withdraw all that I said from the first to the last.

Is the prisoner the man who married your daughter?—He is.

Is the prisoner the man who was in custody at Aylesbury?—He is (after hesitation).

Mr. D'Eyncourt committed the prisoner for trial, but formally remanded him till Thursday, Oct. 14.

A HAPPY EXCHANGE.

IT gives us the greatest joy, says the 'New York Tribune,' to inform the American world that Tom King, late of the London P.R., is now the Rev. Thomas King, of Wales; that instead of pounding he now preaches, and that he only wrestles in prayer. Notice is made in one of the Welsh newspapers of Thomas's exhortations, and, as we should pre-suppose, his style is stated to be "very forcible, bold, and earnest." He will, hereafter, engage only in knocking down sin, getting the head of the devil into chancery, letting his right fly at iniquity, and his left at hardness of heart; thus keeping the ring against all evil-doers, and sending sinners generally to grass. It is pleasant to read of this beautiful ending of an ill-spent life; and for a retired pugilist it is decidedly more creditable than the usual resource of opening a liquor shop, keeping a gambling saloon, or becoming a democratic Congressman.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

M. SAINTE-BEUVE, the eminent French critic, died on Oct. 13.

A RESPECTABLY-DRESSED man threw himself over Southwark-bridge, on October 13, crying out as he went over, "Gone for ever!"

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Dr. George Macleod to the Chair of Surgery at the University of Glasgow.

A JOURNEYMAN engineer, named Goddard, travelled on Oct. 9 on a bicycle of his own make from London to Newbury, in Berkshire (a distance of about 60 miles), in 10 hours.

THE 'Gazette' has announced the baronetcies conferred on Alderman Salomons, Mr. T. Bazley, Major-General F. Seymour, and Messrs. James O'Connell, Titus Salt, Joseph Whitworth, W. Fairbairn, Hardman Earle, and W. Jackson.

THE joint committee of the Liberal electors of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen have adopted Mr. Archibald Smith, of Jordanhill, as their candidate in the approaching contest, and Mr. Smith has consented to stand.

PERHAPS the most important "gift-book" of the coming season will be Mr. B. B. Woodward's "Monograph of Windsor Castle," illustrated with 30 exquisite photographs printed in permanent colour. It will be published in two sizes, at six and 10 guineas respectively.

PLACARDS have been posted at Clapham containing the following piquant invitation to worshippers at "Bethesda Chapel":—"Ned Wright, who before his conversion was convicted three times of burglary, will deliver a gospel address. Come and welcome! No collection!"

IT is announced that, in pursuance of the City of London Gas Act of 1868, the Gas Light and Coke Company and the City of London Gas Light and Coke Company have submitted to the Board of Trade a scheme for the amalgamation of the two undertakings.

THE young woman Sarah Letitia Stockwell *alias* Baker, who is charged with committing a series of frauds, and who succeeded in inducing two respectable tradesmen to marry her by representing that she was heiress to large fortunes, has been committed for trial by the Birmingham magistrates on two distinct charges of felony.

THE suburban village of Blackheath has recently had a somewhat remarkable accession to its infant population. The wife of a clergyman resident on the heath gave birth, on Oct. 3, to twin-girls; within less than 11 months of a similar birth of twin-girls, all four children being now alive and doing well. The parents have thus four daughters all of them under a year old.

IT is generally understood throughout the diocese of Edinburgh that the successor to Bishop Terrot will be one of the following gentlemen:—The Rev. J. F. Montgomery, St. Paul's Edinburgh; the Rev. D. F. Sandford, Edinburgh; or the Very Rev. Provost Cazenove, of Cumbrae. It may be mentioned, however, that Bishop Terrot has not yet actually resigned.

THE 'Dundee Advertiser' states that the Prince of Wales has purchased Dalzyfour Woods, lying on the south side of the Dee, between Ballater and Abergeldie, and that as it has been found that a considerable portion of the timber is going wrong, upwards of 20,000 trees are to be cut down, in order to let the ground be replanted and beautified.

THE election commissioners are still prosecuting their inquiries at Norwich and Bridgwater. Mr. Kinglake was examined before the Bridgwater commissioners on October 14. He detailed his early connection with the borough, and admitted having spent upwards of £1600 in bribery, at the election in 1859. He considered his absence from the town absolved him from responsibility for the acts of his agents.

MR. WOODWARD, librarian in ordinary to the Queen at Windsor Castle, died on Tuesday, Oct. 12. Mr. Woodward was a man of considerable literary and artistic culture. He wrote a history of Wales, and a history of America, and a local history of Hampshire, was editor of the 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review,' and was lately engaged on a life of "Leonardo da Vinci." He was born at Norwich in 1816, and graduated at London University.

THE toy called "the Siamese link," which has recently been popularised in London, is, says the 'Lancet,' an adaptation of one made for many years by the American Indians, and sold at the Indian toy-shops at Niagara Falls and elsewhere under the name of the "Indian puzzle." Hamilton, as long ago as 1847, called attention to the puzzle, and suggested that it might be useful for the purpose of making extension upon dislocated fingers.

DR. GOODWIN, Dean of Ely, will be the new Bishop of Carlisle. Besides his University attainments, Dr. Goodwin exerted great religious influence in the town of Cambridge as an eloquent and powerful preacher. He has never been prominently known in connection with party controversies, and is a divine whose energy is likely to sustain and extend the benevolent designs of the late Bishop Waldegrave for the benefit of the diocese.

THE 'Academy' says the discovery of Junius so often announced has at length, there is every reason to believe, been placed beyond doubt by the researches of the Hon Edward Twisleton, who has for the first time called in the aid of a scientific expert in handwriting, the well-known Mr. Jh. Chabot. The results will shortly be made public, together with fac similes of the autographs of Junius's Letters to Woodfall and George Grenville.

THE 'Nord' of Brussels publishes the following telegram from Vienna, dated the 9th Oct:—"A terrible event, which efforts are being made to keep quiet, has caused a profound sensation in the higher classes of society here. Count Wratislaw, Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the palace, who was present on Oct. 8 at the dinner given in honour of the Prince Royal of Prussia, blew out his brains last night with a pistol. Pecuniary difficulties are said to have preyed on his mind."

SOME days since the Archbishop of Canterbury offered the rectory of Hadleigh, Suffolk, vacant by the death of Dean Knox, to the Rev. J. Puckle, vicar of St. Mary's, Dover, recently elected by the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury as their proctor in Convocation, in the room of Dr. Oxenden, now Bishop of Montreal. Mr. Puckle has declined it, and the archbishop has conferred it upon the Rev. Robert T. Wheeler, M.A., vicar of Minster, near Ramsgate. The living is worth about £1000 a year.

LORD BYRON'S complete works for 9d., says the 'Athenæum,' are selling at book-stalls like herrings in a plentiful season. Another consequence of the detestable scandal which has introduced the subject of incest to the attention of young persons is a forthcoming cheap edition of the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections of the Poet." It will be a six-shilling volume. The lady's recollections of her late eccentric husband, M. de Boisy, would not be a bad book. He was a frank man, and used to introduce his wife as "La Marquise de Boisy ma femme, ancien ne maitresse de Byron."

AT the present time there are upwards of 1,700 miles of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph cable coiled on board the Great Eastern in the iron tanks. The filling of the main tank was completed on Oct. 13, and the tank fastened down. It contains about 1,100 miles of the cable. The after-tank at present contains over 600 miles, and the workmen are now busily engaged in completing it; after which the fore tank, which is at present empty, will be taken in hand. The tests which pass daily through the wire show it to be in excellent condition. The utmost exertions are being used to get the vessel completed for sea by the 23rd October, the date fixed for her departure from Sheerness en route to Aden.

A VERY serious accident has occurred to the Earl of Stair. His lordship, who is at present the guest of Colonel Heneage, at Killochan-castle, Ayrshire, was shooting with a numerous party on Saturday, Oct. 9, when a shot, discharged about 50 paces behind him, accidentally lodged part of its contents in his left shoulder and cheek, and one of the lead pellets, rebounding from his fowling-piece, penetrated the left eye. Lord Stair was at once removed to Killochan-castle, and a telegram was sent to Glasgow for the assistance of Dr. Wolfe, an oculist of note in that city. Dr. Wolfe, on his arrival, found that it would be necessary to perform an operation in order to save his lordship from total blindness, but as he was without the necessary instruments and aid for such an operation, and as no communication could be obtained with Glasgow on the Sunday (the railway and telegraph not working on that day), it was not until Monday forenoon that it could be performed. After the removal of the eyeball a pellet was discovered in the posterior part of the socket, showing a very narrow escape from penetration of the brain and consequent instant death. His lordship's condition is still very alarming, but as he is in the prime of life and otherwise in robust health it is hoped he will recover.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP JUMNA, with the 36th Regiment and details of the Crocodile, left Suez, we learn by the Krishna, on the morning of the 24th October. She will be due at Bombay to-morrow, and brings the officers and troops we have already reported. The 39th Regiment, nearly 900 strong, and details of the 27th, 2/25th, 2/60th ordered to proceed to the Bengal presidency, will disembark on the morning of the 10th, and be despatched by three special trains to Deolalee and thence afterwards to Nagpore, halting for a day at Akola. There are a few men on board for the Madras and Bombay presidencies, and a number of officers *en route* to join their respective regiments.

THE FAMINE IN RAJPOOTANA

APPENDED is an extract from a letter, dated 22nd October, from Brigadier-General Montgomery, C.S.I., commanding at Neemuch, to Colonel Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., Agent for the Governor General in Rajpootana:—

"You mention, in your telegrams of 9th and 25th September, 1869, your intention to send Rs. 3,000 for the relief of poor Marwarees. May I, therefore, beg the favour of a remittance for the purpose? The cold weather is setting in, and these poor people are suffering from want of clothing, fever, dysentery, and other diseases, consequent on their wretched condition, but which we are doing our best to mitigate. Between two and three hundred passers through receive relief daily, besides those who remain here from inability to proceed. Among the latter there are some fifteen or sixteen children of both sexes, orphans, with whom it is difficult to know what to do. Any suggestions from you on this subject I shall be grateful for."

Colonel Keatinge has written as follows to Mr. Taylor, Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dating Ajmere, 26th October:—

"I have the pleasure to enclose an abstract account of the manner in which donations for the Marwar poor have been disbursed. It is hard to say what the condition of the poor in the Native States is away from our stations. I can get no reliable information, except from European travellers, but in the British districts there is now much less extreme destitution. I annex extract from a letter to my address from Brigadier-General Montgomery, C.S.I., commanding at Neemuch."

THE LAYING OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

THE ship Tweed, Captain Stewart, which brought out half of the Persian Gulf cable, arrived from the Gulf on Saturday afternoon, in tow of the s. s. Earl Canning. We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Stewart for the following report:—

The Tweed left Bombay on the morning of the 19th of October in tow of the s. s. Dacca, the Calcutta having left at daylight in tow of the Earl Canning. At 9 A.M. of the 25th the Tweed and Dacca arrived at Jask and anchored 3 miles from the station, where the first shore end was to be landed. At 11 A.M. of the 26th the Earl Canning with Calcutta in tow arrived off Jask, and was ordered to proceed to Linga Roads and await the Tweed's arrival. On the 26th the cable men were employed aboard the Tweed making splices of the ends from the different tanks and other necessary work preparatory to landing the shore end. At 7 P.M. the Amberwitch arrived at Jask with a steam lighter in tow. At daylight of the 27th the Tweed weighed anchor and was towed by the Dacca to within one mile of Jask station, where she again anchored. The forenoon was employed in coiling the necessary cable into the steam lighter to reach the station. At 2 P.M. the steam lighter left with the shore end under the personal superintendence of Mr. Latimer Clark and Mr. George Preece. At 4 P.M. the steam lighter returned, having successfully laid the shore end. At 5-15 the Tweed got under weigh, towed by the Dacca, and commenced paying out at the rate of from 3½ to 4½ knots per hour. This speed was continued during the night until the morning of the 29th, when it was increased and the cable paid out at the rate of from 6 to 6½ knots per hour until within 2 knots from the end. The steamer here stopped, and the ship continued to go ahead until only the last 100 fathoms remained. The breaks were then applied, and a buoy made fast to the cable and let go, after which the steamer moved the ship ahead until the end came up. Another buoy was then made fast to the cable and slipped. The Tweed afterwards proceeded towards Linga Roads, where she arrived at 7-30 A.M., October 30, and anchored near the Calcutta. The day was employed transferring the necessary stores, &c., to the Calcutta. The Tweed in tow of the Earl Canning left at 6 P.M., for Bombay, where she arrived at 8-40 P.M on Saturday, November 6.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"H," in a letter addressed to the *Times of India* of the 6th inst., endeavours to prove that my facts furnish an additional reason for legislating against the twenty Dharwar mechanics.

He might, if he choose, deny my facts, but not being able to do so, he wilfully misinterprets them as an admission that the repairs done by these men are of a destructive character.

The facts stated are utterly inconsistent with such an inference. 1st. These men have been trained in the Government Factory, and are, on the whole, the best men in the district. 2nd. They earn higher wages when working on their own account. 3rd. And most conclusive of all, it is impossible to distinguish between cotton ginned by a machine repaired at the Government Factory and that ginned by a machine repaired by an outsider.

If a man cannot draw obvious inferences from facts let him apply to a "brain-opener."

"H" does not seem to have read the clause against which my remarks were aimed. It is directed solely against unskilled and incompetent workmen who are supposed to be going through the districts making false statements. Such is the theory. But the best men are those, in fact, aimed at: "H," indeed, seems to admit this, so away goes the whole basis of the clause. He states they do the work hurriedly outside the factory. Hence the injury, and not from incompetency. Does "H" know anything of human nature? Is it at all probable that Chundappa will pay three times as much for bad work done outside as for good work done in the factory?

The assumption, that because, according to Messrs. Robertson's circular, the quality of sawginned of this season is superior, therefore Dr. Forbes and his department are to get the credit of it, is amusing, just like the other assumptions by which they have been bolstering themselves up before the public. I wonder does "H" understand what logicians call the *non causa pro causa*. He has given us an apt illustration of it.

FREE TRADE.

6th November.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

IT will be seen that our military correspondent reports a rumour as current in London, that the Government are desirous of bringing Sir William Mansfield into Parliament with a view to his becoming Secretary of War. We firmly believe that Sir William in Mr. Cardwell's office would be exactly in his place, but the rumour is only one of several of which the Commander-in-Chief is the text. For instance, there is another that Sir William Mansfield will remain at any rate one more year in India, but as *Financial Member of Council*. This rumour, though it is everywhere, seems to have begun nowhere: at least we can trace it to no responsible source. While we are on the chapter of rumours, we may mention one which has reached us from England, to the effect that, in the event of a dissolution next autumn on the Irish Land Question, Mr. Seton-Karr will be started for Cheltenham on the liberal ticket (as the Americans say), when he will be strongly supported by the Berkeley interest, which used to be dominant, and is still strong in the borough.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 5.

THE RECENT SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

MISS MILMAN, the sister of the Bishop of Calcutta carried off the first prize for landscape painting at the Simla Exhibition. Her pictures excited much admiration, and Lord Mayo on opening the Exhibition expressed his surprise at finding such works of art in India. Lieutenant-Colonel Baigree obtained a medal for a water-colour drawing; and some portraits of natives painted by the late Hon'ble Miss Eden, more than a quarter of a century ago, by some chance found their way into the Exhibition and attracted much attention. Altogether the Fine Arts Exhibition appears to have been a great success, and we would suggest that something of the kind should be attempted in Madras at the forthcoming Soldiers' Exhibition. There are several respectable artists, on this side of India, including His Excellency General McCleverty, Major Bland, Colonel Hamilton, and Dr. Hunter.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 29.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5TH NOVEMBER.

THE G/14 R. A. under the command of Major A. H. Murray marched from this station yesterday *en route* for Kirkee, whence, after staying for a short time to make over the horses and equipments, it will proceed to Bombay and embark on board the Euphrates for England on the 16th. The last fortnight has been spent in farewell parties to speed the parting guest, every one trying to outvie the other in showing the officers and men how much the residents at this station have appreciated the universal kindness and hospitality that has been so liberally dispensed by Major Murray and his officers. Nor among the general gaiety were the men of the Battery forgotten. On the 25th ultimo the staff and civilians gave a dinner party and soirée dansante to the whole station in honour of the G/14, and on the following day invited the women and children of the Battery to tea and such amusements as could be procured. A limited number of children from the 3rd Hussars were asked to meet their little friends, and when we mention that the arrangements for the entertainment devolved upon Major Shewell who organized a similar fête on a much larger scale at Poona in the monsoon of 1868 with such success), we need hardly say that they were most complete in every respect. The little children, about fifty in number, after amusing themselves with swings, riding on elephants, camels, &c., &c., sat down about sunset to a most substantial repast, the tables being well supplied with cakes and *sweeties* of all sorts. After tea they all collected for a little dance on the croquet ground, the music for which was supplied by the band of the 16th N. I., and soon after dark they were treated to a grand display of fireworks. Toys and other suitable presents had been provided for each little one in the most thoughtful manner and none went away empty-handed. This pleasant little entertainment concluded about 7 P.M., the children finishing up by hearty cheers for their hosts, the manager, and several other gentlemen, who appeared to be favourably known and recognized among the small fry.

It will be long before the G/14 will be forgotten, and the year they have passed among us will always be remembered as one of the pleasantest that has been spent in Nuggur for many years.

The cold weather is steadily approaching, the mornings and evenings are quite cold but the middle of the day is still very hot. A good deal of rain fell last week, which has done great good to the crops, and the price of all grain is now gradually decreasing. If the locusts will only leave these districts alone the prospects of a plentiful harvest are better than have been known for years past.

Nuggur can now boast of a pack of hound which have lately been imported at some cost by a sporting member of our community. The pack at present consists only of 4½ couple, drafts from the "Craven" in Berkshire, the master of which was formerly in the 3rd Hussars. It is to be hoped, however, that the present number will form the nucleus of a subscription pack and that next year it will be increased to a much larger extent than it would be fair to expect or wish to fall upon the purse of any one individual.

The hounds have been out three or four times, and although they have not yet been "blooded" they have each day had very fair sport. They will I believe hunt twice a week during the cold season, and we wish the M. F. H. every sport and success as a due reward for his energy in having started so desirable a movement.

There was a grand meeting of the Nuggur Hunt last week at a village about half way to Dhond, some members of the Seroor and Poona Hunts coming out to join them. The jungle, however, was too high to admit of much sport, and the two days' hunting only resulted in the death of one hog. A meet at the far-famed hunting ground of Arkola is in contemplation at an early date as soon as the grass is cut and before the jowaree crops get too high. The prospects of small game shooting this year are very good. A few duck and snipe are already in, and there is an abundant supply of water all over the country to ensure plenty more arriving.

General Forbes, C.B., arrived here to-day and resumed command of the Brigade. General Lynch left Ahmednuggur about a week ago, and is at present on privilege leave in Bombay. It is reported that the latter will obtain command of the Deesa Brigade, vacant by the death of General Taylor.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 2ND NOVEMBER.

SOME years ago the "Volunteer Influenza"—as it was facetiously called—attacked this station; and strange to say that, in contradistinction to most physical diseases, it had temporarily a most healthy result. "Wimbledon" was the watch-word, worthy, as it was justly deemed, of all imitation. Well, a large body of incipient patriots,—who preferred partridge and peafowl to hirsute Pandours or Pompadiers,—enrolled themselves as the "Kurrachee Volunteer Rifle Corps," under the most favourable auspices. The Major-General commanding the division vied with the civil authorities in stamping the movement with their official sanction. Even the Free Masonic fraternity lent their spacious hall for the inaugural meetings of this "Band of Brothers." Proud of the attention they thus received, they adopted as their motto—"God defend the Right," a classical quotation used by the quondam Lord John Russell on the departure of the English fleet for the Baltic, but for which he was indebted, you know, to the French. Foremost in the throng of citizen-soldiers

SUPPOSE WE HAVE A LITTLE MORE COTTON LEGISLATION?

(Native Opinion.)

If the promoters of the Cotton Bill are prepared to receive congratulations from their opponents on the success of their measure, we have a piece of news for them which would have set them ablaze during the Dewallee illuminations which terminated on Friday last. The Dewallee as every one knows is the commencement of the Hindoo New Year, and on this occasion the Hindoo merchants and dealers are in the habit of initiating operations in cotton for delivery in January or February next. The European houses are aware of this custom—and before they close for the holidays, they place orders to buy cotton in the hands of their native brokers for execution on opening of the market on the New Year's Day. In this way, large transactions are done every year for forward delivery and they are carried through without much difficulty between the buyers and the sellers. This time, however, the native dealers have declined to enter into any such bargains with the generality of European houses. The dealers urge that they deal *bona fide* in cotton, that though the article they receive from the country is in no way guaranteed to them—still the quality turns out in order. But exceptions there are, for which they are no more responsible than the authorities themselves. If therefore they were to enter into bargains at this time for forward delivery, and if prices meanwhile should recede, the European houses will not be slow to invoke the new law to their aid, since it bristles with so many restrictions, and since it may afford them an opportunity under cover of those restrictions to back out from their bargains. The dealers therefore choose rather to wait and see how things actually go—and the European houses who have orders in hand which admit of execution at the ruling prices are left whistling—and all this because our sapient Le-[illegible]ture would undertake to teach the merchants as to [illegible]ment the [illegible]s own business.—Seeing in what a [illegible]ment the [illegible]s find themselves, [illegible]His Excel-[illegible]come to their [illegible]so reluctant [illegible]these dissenters' [illegible]g it compulsory on [illegible]rmay ask for it and to [illegible]two hundred rupees [illegible]t would be much more [illegible]rovisions of the cotton [illegible]s in their way. But of

[illegible]ARSON.

[illegible] formal visit yesterday from [illegible], who made his appearance on [illegible]ment of which he appeared.

[illegible] intention to give a performance [illegible]night, and others on the 3rd and

[illegible]written the rattle of the bicycle has [illegible]s in our compound. It is Mr. Carson [illegible]s sustained, which, considering the [illegible]necessitates, must be heavy. He [illegible]gaged the 21st Hussars Theatre, [illegible] the non-commissioned officer of [illegible]harge of it. But yesterday he [illegible]rance to the theatre; and [illegible] have been left the key! The [illegible] Mr. Carson could not attempt [illegible] windows of the theatre, not [illegible]n proceeding, there was no [illegible]ere may be one to-night, [illegible]nified by "posters" to-day.—[illegible]mballa), Nov. 2.

A RESUSCITATION.

THE *Oudh Ukhbar* has the following rather ingenious story:—

"A story is told of a petition having been presented at the Bhawnipore Agency by one Abdul Shakur, setting forth that his wife having been drugged by two persons named Amed Buksh and Mahomed Buksh, who led him to believe her dead and looking upon it as the will of God, he buried her, and bore his bereavement with patience. But that, after the body had been buried, the two persons abovementioned dug up the body of the woman, who was not really dead; and the result was that he, the husband, saw her walking about the streets. He became confused; but at length discovered the real state of things, and claimed the woman back from them: but, although they did not deny the facts of the case, they put off the restoration of the woman from day to day, and he now claims justice at the hands of the Political Agent."

Benedict if a man of sense would have let the woman remain dead. His reclamation may prove as unprofitable, and many times more annoying, than the Bombay schemes of that character have been discovered to be by the Government of India.—*Mofussilite*.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

NYNEE TAL, 28TH OCTOBER.

From R. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.

During the past week the weather has everywhere been favourable for the ripening of the khurreef crops, and for repairing in part the damage inflicted by the recent rain. Bajra, maize, &c., are now freely available in the markets at reasonable prices. But wheat still rises. During the week ending 16th October, the average price advanced from 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee to 10 seers 1 chittack. . . . Locusts have made their appearance about Etawah and Cawnpore, but no serious loss as yet reported. The numbers on the relief works continue everywhere daily to diminish.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND NOVEMBER.

From R. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.

There is again a slight advance in the average price of wheat during the week ending 23rd October. The rate is now below 10 seers per rupee. Prices are recovering themselves in the Allahabad division, where the unseasonable rain had caused a sudden and serious rise. In Jhansie also the market continues to become easier. In Rohilkhund there has been a rise of a quarter of a seer, and in Benares of three-eighths of a seer, though the price in this division is still comparatively low. The khurreef harvest is rapidly coming into market, and consequently everywhere the signs of pressure and want are disappearing. A telegram from Ajmere states that wheat had fallen to 6½ seers. The numbers on the civil relief works were reduced to 1,037, and in the poorhouse to 693. More locusts were reported from the south-east. Locusts are also reported in several parts of the North-Western Provinces, but they do not appear to have done any serious damage.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1869.

From R. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to all district officers, North-Western Provinces.

The prospects of the harvest are now secure, and the pressure for relief in consequence so generally relieved that the weekly confidential reports may in future be dispensed with. District officers will, of course, continue to report any circumstance that may materially affect the crops, as flights of locusts, &c.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

(Mofussilite.)

FAR be it from us to even hint disapproval of the reported appointment of Lord Napier of Magdala to succeed Sir William Mansfield, much less to entertain a wish that would of itself generate the thought that the report is untrue. The very worst Lord Napier's enemies—if indeed he can have an enemy—could say in disparagement of his nomination to the proud post of Chief of the Indian Army, is that there is some danger of His Lordship proving too easy, too kind, and "overlooking" a Commander-in-Chief. We are, however, afraid that the statement of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, flashed to us by Reuter, will be found to stand sadly in need of confirmation. "Lord Napier has been offered and has accepted the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army!" In the first place the command will not be vacant until the close of March, and setting aside that such good things are never given away in a hurry, and that the filling up is generally delayed until the lucky elect has been left but the shortest time to pack up for the voyage, the question suggests its if, who was or is there in a position to make the offer to Lord Napier? The Duke of Cambridge was away in Germany, or just returned thence with gouty hands and feet. The Duke of Argyll was in Scotland, the Cabinet scattered to the four points of the wind, and Parliament and the Council of India were "up" and away to the Moors! The Duke would hardly have written from his ancestral German castle, even if his painful indisposition had predisposed him to correspondence; and were he to write, he could only say, "I shall send your name in to the Cabinet and you will have a chance;" for though the Commander-in-Chief recommends, it is the Cabinet which appoints to the Indian command, and Sir William Mansfield's was a Cabinet appointment made despite the Horse Guards. Everything considered, we are half inclined to think that our home military contemporary has either been imposed on, or himself been the means of imposing on his brethren of the home press. A little time will tell. Meanwhile, we hear from Simla that Sir W. Mansfield has for some time had completed all his arrangements for England next March, and that Lady Mansfield leaves in a few days.

CHANDA COAL.

WE are glad to learn from the report of the Government engineers appointed to experiment on the quality of the Chanda coal for railway purposes, that a second trial on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been more successful than the first. In the first trial 88lbs. of Chanda coal was consumed per mile as against 57lbs. of English coal, but in the second trial this quantity has been reduced to 78lbs. This has been effected by slightly increasing the distance between the bars of the fire-grate, which not only admits a greater draught of air but also prevents the accumulation of clinkers and ashes noticed in the first trial.

More successful results, however, may still be anticipated, as the coal experimented with was by no means a favourable specimen being surface coal dug out of the bank of the Wurdah river, where it has been saturated for ages with water, and lost its gases from exposure to the air. With the better quality of Chanda coal, calculated to cost at Nagpore Rs. 15 per ton, the Company would effect a saving of at least fifty per cent. in their outlay on fuel, as English coal costs in Nagpore Rs. 60 per ton. The engine-drivers and firemen do not approve of the introduction of the new coal, as it requires more attention in stoking, and involves extra labour, but to counterbalance this it leaves no deposit in the smoke-box, which does not therefore require constant cleaning, as is the case when English fuel is used. The engineers are strongly in favour of the Chanda coal, and state that "the Company will find it to their advantage to use it, rather than import fuel from Europe."—*Englishman*, Nov. 4.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS, AND THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

(Englishman, Nov. 3.)

LOCAL Legislatures do not occupy just now a very happy position before the Indian public. On the opposite sides of India they have, by the commission of very similar faults, arrived at an equal degree of disfavour, we had almost said contempt. The special function of a local Legislature is to meet and satisfy in a special manner, and in a degree not attainable by an Imperial Council, local wants. A local Legislative Council has a right to exist as a distinct part of India legislative machinery, only, in so far as it claims to possess an intimate and peculiar information on local subjects; knowing exactly what is required, and why it is required; it is presumed to be the best agency for dealing with causes, the operation of which will not extend beyond the bounds of a particular province, or with subjects affecting the interest of individual classes under the governments to which the legislature been attached. It is thus calculated to relieve the Imperial legislature of a great deal of important work, which that legislature could only perform at a great cost of time, and only perform properly after it had acquired that knowledge of local circumstances, interests and requirements which the minor legislature ought, by its very composition, to possess. That the local legislatures should be mere machines, not for supplying remedies for local need but for giving effect to individual policies of individual Governors, is a doctrine which strikes at the very root of their usefulness, and their subordination to the Supreme Legislature.

Yet in the hands of Mr. Grey and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the Bengal and Bombay legislatures are required to abdicate their real functions, and to be content to invest with the terrible force of law, the crude and half considered projects of their Presidents. In Bengal Mr. Grey, on confessedly imperfect information, invents a difficulty and then forces the Council to deal with it by legislation, not in the way they would take if left to themselves, but in the way the Government chooses. Discussion is hopeless when opinions have become resolves. A man will not be convinced against his will, much less converted to the opposite way of thinking; that his views are based on an imperfect acquaintance with his subject, is but a new stimulus to a grand display of obstinacy, for in this case to yield would be to confess ignorance, rashness, and inaptitude for ruling. Hence pressure is put upon the Legislature, and the Government, speaking through the Advocate-General, professes itself unable to discover any merit, any sense, or any reasonableness in the objections raised to its pet measure, just as by the head of the local Government itself it had professed himself unable to see the necessity for any expression of outside opinion, or any point in that opinion when expressed. The result here is, that the Government rushes into special legislation directed against a particular class engaged in adding a new staple to the produce of India. That the legislation is admitted by its own servants, best qualified to give an opinion, to be unnecessary, is one of the strongest reasons for pushing the bill through the Council before the questions it deals with can be properly agitated; that it is mischievous, is a theory to be smiled at; that even the local Government would not dare to give its principles general application is a matter of such small moment in the eyes of that Government, as to be altogether below reply, and almost below notice.

In Bombay the zeal of the Government for the supremacy of its own views has led, in the matter of the Cotton Frauds' Bill, to an even worse display than was made in the Bengal Legislature at the passing of the last Labour Bill. The Bengal Government has no sympathy with commerce, no hankerings after progress, hence it regards the planter with suspicion, ill-concealed aversion, and open dislike, and hence it burdens tea as it burdened indigo. The Bombay Government on the other hand professes to be eminently commercial in its tendencies. It cannot wait for the reading of the Viceroy, but puts its own interpretation on the permission of the Secretary of State to establish a new Bank of Bombay. It is anxious to make Bombay the commercial centre of the East, to foster its great staple into a secure rivalship with the American staple, and to do this it has resort, not to a wise and powerful advocacy of Free Trade for India, but to a special legislation, mischievous in conception, and hitherto fortunately barren of results. Just as the Bengal Government declined to listen to any views different from those adopted by Mr. Grey, so the Bombay Government ignores the opinions of the native community, and of half the Chamber of Commerce; it ignores outside opinion and with lamentable pomposity and arrogance would frown down independence on the legislature; determined to legislate the proof that it is absurdly in the minority, is apparently the most convincing argument that could be used to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as to the propriety of the course he has condescended to adopt, and graciously resolved on carrying into practical effect.

Measured by the only standard applicable in such cases, the Cotton Frauds' Bill must be unhesitatingly condemned. The principles on which it is based if valuable at all, must be so generally. Jute requires protection in this way quite as much as cotton. If the door be once opened to this class of legislative measures, every merchant in India will require the attendance of a State official every time he makes a bargain, or he will abdicate his own proper work in favour of an official buyer, appointed to look after his business, dealing with an official seller appointed to look after the business of the producers. It is no wonder the old Act has been almost inoperative. Trade will not accommodate itself to official leading strings. If a buyer chooses to allow himself to be enticed into a system of trade where he cannot protect his own interests, all the legislation in the world will not save him from the consequences of his imprudence and folly.

But again, cotton is quite as much a staple of the commerce of Calcutta as of Bombay. The hardships experienced by a Bombay firm when dealing with Dharwar producers are felt just as keenly by the Calcutta merchant in dealing with the natives of the North-West, and therefore, on the principle that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, the circumstances on both sides of India being exactly similar, the legislation which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is desirous of forcing on Bombay, ought to be imposed on Bengal. If Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is right it is impossible to conceive any measure of the kind more susceptible of general application than a Cotton Frauds' Act, and consequently the matter is one which should be removed from the local legislature and disposed of by the Council of the Viceroy.

We congratulate Bombay on the stand it is making against legislation not more mischievous in conception than unnecessary. Calcutta in the matter of the tea bill would do well to take example by her sister city. Unfortunately, however, the local Government has almost succeeded, by an unwavering course of snubbing in educating the public of Calcutta into a profound belief in the uselessness of popular expressions of popular opinion.

Lord Mayo has already given signs that his government has a distinct and well considered commercial policy, so that we have every confidence that the representations of Calcutta on the impolicy of the Labour Bill will be as effective as the protest of Bombay against so unnecessary and retrograde a measure as the Cotton Frauds' Act of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

BILLIARDS.

HUGHES *vs.* MOULE.

UPWARDS of a hundred gentlemen assembled on Monday evening (Nov. 1) to see the match between the English and Calcutta players, the latter receiving 250 points in a 1,000 game.

Mr. Hughes looked much better than when we last saw him, though after a severe attack of fever he was not as fit as he might have been. They strung for lead which Mr. Hughes won, upon which he gave a miss in baulk and Mr. Moule, contrary to the usual custom, tried a cannon off the red;—he was unsuccessful, but left nothing on, and some very indifferent play succeeded until Moule attained 288 to his adversary's 18 when Hughes made a pretty "long jenny" and got a break of 24—during which Moule's ball got fluked in. Moule then gave a judicious miss, seeing that the other two balls were awkwardly baulked. Hughes gave another miss, and then made 10, 9, 11 and 25, bringing the score 99 to 301. Moule then made 7; Hughes followed with 17; Moule again made 8 with a very clever six shot and a cannon, then giving a miss in baulk; Hughes came in with 16—to which Moule replied with a 15 break and again gave a miss in baulk. Hughes next scored 22, including six spot shots. Score 169 to 344. Moule came in again with 10, and then some pretty play succeeded, Hughes making 13, 22, 19, 17, 25, 13 and at last a capital break of 47, commencing from baulk with a cannon leaving the red over a top pocket in which he holed it next stroke, following with 14 spot strokes. Score 379 to 451. Some small breaks succeeded on both sides till Hughes made a break of 30, elevating his score to 473 against Moule's 400. Moule then went in for a captain played break of 21, including several most intricate cannons and a clever six shot. Hughes failed to score and Moule added another 18, making his score 550, when Hughes first showed his real metal in a break of 64 in which he made a dozen consecutive spot strokes—passing his opponent by six points amidst vociferous applause. The company and players then adjourned for the indispensable "peg" which was much needed as the room was more than slightly impregnated with smoke.

On resuming play after ten minutes Moule caught up his antagonist and "568 all" was called. Hughes responded with two breaks of 28 and 29 and then astonished most of the spectators by a splendid break of 148, the break of the evening; he commenced with five winning red hazards off the spot and then made some splendidly delicate cannons, when the three balls were so close together that they might have been covered by a hat. Then four more spot shots, after which a very lucky loosing hazard enabled him to get another cannon, both balls being at the top of the table and thus gain position for a series of 28 consecutive spot shots *a la* Roberts, of which seven following were made from the same side by drawback strokes. This brought the score up to Hughes 782, Moule 580.

The game was then virtually won and Hughes completed the 1,000 by the following breaks; 13, 37, including 10 spot shots, 16, 14, 14, 17, 12 and 28 against Moule's 15, 8, 9, 15, and some smaller breaks, which brought him up to 721. Thus it may be said that Hughes won by 529 points including those given. Undoubtedly he did not play up to his best form nor as it appears did his antagonist. Both made some capital shots, and the ease with which Hughes potted the red was very wonderful, though why it should incite spectators to bursts of laughter is more than we can say. Such childish conduct is liable to render the player nervous and is an annoyance to the more sensible members of the community. Snorting is not an elegant accomplishment, and the degree to which one gentleman indulged in this inharmonious monologue rendered it offensive in the extreme. It was owing to Mr. Andrews' clemency that he was not ignominously ejected.

A handicap is to come off to-night in which several well-known gentlemen will take part.—*Englishman*, Nov. 3.

ON Tuesday night (2nd inst.) Mr. Hughes played Mr Miller, one of the best amateurs that Calcutta can boast of. Mr. Miller received 400 points, and made 549 to his opponent's 1,000. This is really a better performance than Moule's of the previous night, as he only scored 471, though we would not say that Mr. Miller is a better player than Moule, for we attribute the difference partly to Hughes having played better on Monday than on Tuesday night, and still more to Moule's not seeing in his usual form. Hughes played very carefully on Tuesday and very little of the fruitless play of Monday night was repeated, nevertheless his biggest break only reached 69. The greatest praise is due to the amateur who played capitally seldom failing to score and running up the game by little breaks to 805 to Hughes 550. The betting (such it was lively) was then all in favour of Mr. Miller, but Hughes came in with some of his formidable breaks and won by 51 points. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Hughes' last performance in Calcutta will take place on Monday evening next, as he leaves on Tuesday.—*Englishman*, Nov. 4.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL BEATSON, Commanding the Sirhind Division, inspects Her Majesty's 106th Regiment of Foot this morning.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 2.

THE 21st Hussars marched from Umballa yesterday morning, and will arrive at Lucknow on the 14th December.—*Ibid.*

THE time-expired men of different corps recently encamped on the standing camp ground here, left last evening at 5 o'clock *en route* to Bombay, their post of embarkation.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 towards the erection of an orphanage in Mussoorie for Roman Catholic boys, on the condition that Rs. 15,000 in addition be raised by voluntary subscription. The orphanage is planned to accommodate 300 boys, and a subscription in its aid has been opened here by the Roman Catholic chaplain. Indian orphanages have saved many a young Christian from a doom of horrid vagrancy, mayhap of crime, and, despite sectarian considerations, should meet with the support of all.—*Ibid.*

THIS evening (2nd) a performance will be given in which Major Twiss will appear for the last time. Each of the pieces are brimfull of fun, and well worth seeing. —*Bangalore Herald.*

ON the 27th ultimo, a detachment of Her Majesty's 18th Hussars, consisting of one Captain, one Subaltern, one Assistant Surgeon, one hundred and forty five non-commissioned officers and men, with one hundred and twenty horses, left Secundrabad for Trimulgherry.—*Ibid.*

WE find that in the list of successful applicants for annuities from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, given in our yesterday's issue, the name of Dr. J. P. Kelly, Retired List, was inadvertently omitted.—*Englishman, Nov. 3.*

TIGERS must be turning over a new leaf, for one was met in Dacca at the church door. Its little game *may* have been quite orthodox, but we agree with the local newspaper that the tiger had no business to be there, any more than Russians have to be in Saghalien.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 5.

WE hear from Hyderabad that Mr. Saunders, the Resident, has made arrangements to go out on a tour to the Assigned Districts in Berar, and that he is intending to commence the journey about the middle of next month.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 30.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps mustered yesterday morning (Oct. 2) for their first battalion parade of the season. They turned out about 150 strong. The manœuvres performed appeared to be simply a rehearsal of the part they will have to play as guard of honour on the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy next week. The formation of a Volunteer band is an excellent idea, and ought to bring many recruits to the corps.—*Englishman.*

COLONEL BALDOCK'S MEMORIAL.—In April last, Lieut-Colonel G. Baldock, Madras Staff Corps, petitioned the Secretary of State and prayed that it may be a regulation that all leave taken by an officer shall count as respects his service for pension, according to the furlough rules under which it is taken, even although he may have elected the furlough rules of 1854, according to all previous leave, is to be counted under those rules. The Secretary of State has refused to grant the prayer on the ground that it would inflict an injustice upon officers who may have chosen the rules of 1851.—*Madras Standard.*

THE IRRESISTIBLE LAURIE.—The *Madras Athenæum* says—"Colonel Laurie has thought fit to send us a pamphlet setting forth the literary and educational work performed by him during his service in India. On their own merits, says some one, modest men are dumb. But Colonel Laurie is not a modest man. Nature evidently intended him to be only a mild and scentless little literary weed, born—and deservedly so—to blush unseen. But he refuses to accept the situation allotted to him by an all-wise Providence, and has the audacity to put himself in competition with the richer and more luxuriant plants of Literature. He *will* be some one, or perish in the attempt. If the papers will not puff him, he will puff himself; and to do him credit he blows his trumpet most lustily and most perseveringly. But we would remind the gallant pamphleteer that this is not the way 'to the stars.' Public taste is not to be carried, like a Burman stockade, by a *coup de main*."

A PEDESTRIAN MATCH.

AN exciting pedestrian match came off on Thursday morning last, Oct. 28, between Captain Rew, 2-19th and Captain Buckle, R. A., in the shape of a walking match of 15 miles. The start took place about 3-50 A.M. and the distance was walked on the old Madras road, the competitors having to go twice to a point about the 4th mile stone returning each time, and finishing at the R. A. Mess. Captain Rew made play during the first two miles, and obtained a slight advantage, which he was just able to maintain to the end, he having completed the whole distance in 2 hours 51 minutes, whilst Captain Buckle exceeded it by 51 seconds only, an amount of time equivalent to about 120 yards. Captain Rew appeared exceedingly distressed at the finish, and as his last mile's time was 12 minutes, whilst his opponent was walking at the rate of a mile in 11, it is probable that their positions would have been reversed in another mile. Both gentlemen deserve the highest credit for their wonderful endurance as shown by the closeness of the race, whose time is probably unprecedented in the country. We understand that Mr. Daniell, R.A., was most useful in keeping the road clear of bullocks, &c., and that his cheering tones materially sustained the flagging energies of his novice.—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 30.

SAD RESULT OF BOXING.

A VERY sad affair is reported to have occurred at about 9-30 P.M. in the Royal Artillery Barracks, by which one Robert Aspland, a driver, is said to have been killed while boxing with another driver named John Flanaghan. The same evening Aspland, and a chum went out for a walk, but as it was growing late for roll-call, Aspland was left behind. Aspland returning to the barracks, commenced with a volley of abuses on his chum, and also challenged him out to fight for deserting him when they were out together. Flanaghan, just then passing by, accepted the challenge on behalf of the other, and immediately had a set to with Aspland. The barrack room not being a fitting place, the pugilists went to the back of the barracks and recommenced the battle; when unfortunately for Aspland a blow from his antagonist felled him to the ground. A *post mortem* examination was held the next day, and the doctor gave it as his opinion, that the blow on the head had caused a concussion of the brain. Flanaghan has since been under trial before the Cantonment Magistrate, and on the close of the case the day before yesterday he was committed to the High Court of Madras.—*Trichinopoly Chronicle.*

CALCUTTA RACES.

ENTRANCES AND NOMINATIONS OF 1ST NOVEMBER.

THE DERBY.

Maharajah of Vizianagram's	...	...Harmion.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...	...Baber Ali.
Ditto	...	...Sirmust.
Ditto	...	...Soorkh Ali.
Mr. W. W.'s	...	...Cyclone.
Mr. Field's ...	...	...Grey Warrior.
Ditto ...	...	...Long Hope.
Col. R.'s	...	...The Rake.

BABOO SAMA CHUEN MULLICK'S PLATE.

Mr. Field's ...	...	...Octavia (late Skittles.)

BEDOUIN STAKES.

H H. Aga Khan's	...	...Sirmust.
Ditto	...	...Baber Ali.
Ditto	...	...Soorkh Ali.
Maharajah of Vizianagram's		...Marmion.
Mr. W. W.'s	...	...Growler.
Mr. Ferris's ...	...	...Grey Warrior.
Mr. Wheal's ...	...	...Long Hope.
The Queen's Own	...	...Jurham.
Ditto ...	...	...Young Secunder.
Mr. Sheriff's ...	...	...Broken Tail.
Mr. Bremen's	...	...Highlander.
Mr. Manchester's	...	...Bloodsucker.
Mr. Raphael's	...	...Rising Star.

THE COLONIAL.

Mr. Field's ...	...	...Octavia.
Mr. Deane's ...	...	...Permoy.

DRAWING-ROOM STAKES.

Mr. Manchester	...	...
Mr. W. W.	...	...
The Queen's Own	...	...
Mr. Raphael ...	...	...
Mr. Johnson ...	...	...
Mr. Bremen ...	...	...
Mr. Lewis ...	...	...

4TH RACE, 2ND DAY.

SWEEPSTAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...	...Sirmust.
Ditto	...	...Soorkh Ali.
Mr. Ferris's ...	...	...Shamrock.
Mr. Wheal's ...	...	...Gipsy.
The Queen's Own	...	...Eruption.
Ditto ...	...	...Barh Helen.
Mr. Bremen's	...	...Highlander.
Mr. Manchester's	...	...Defence.
Ditto ...	...	...Talisman.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.'S CUP.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...	...Sirmust.
Ditto ...	...	...Baber Ali.
Ditto ...	...	...Soorkh Ali.
Maharajah Vizianagram's		...Marmion.
Mr. Field's ...	...	...Sunbeam.

MESSRS. C. NEPHEW & CO.'S CUP.

Mr. Field's ...	...	...Oceanic.
Mr. R. Roberts's	...	...Red Rover.

4TH DAY.

MAIDEN ARAB HANDICAP.

H. H. Aga Khan's ...		...Sirmust.
Ditto	...	...Baber Ali.
Ditto	...	...Soorkh Ali.
Queen's Own	...	...Eclipse
Ditto	...	...Young Secunder.
Ditto	...	...Guzlan.
Col. R.'s ...	...	...The Rake.

4TH DAY, 3RD RACE.

ARABS AND COUNTRY BREDS.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...	...Sirmust.
Ditto	...	...Baber Ali.
Ditto	...	...Soorkh Ali.
Maharajah Vizianagram's		...Marmion.
Mr. W. W.'s	...	...Growler.
Mr. Ferris's ...	...	...Shamrock.
Mr. Wheal's ...	...	...Gipsy.
Mr. Sheriff's ...	...	...Broken Tail.
Mr. Bremen's	...	...Highlander.
Mr. Manchester's	...	...Defence.
Mr. Raphael's	...	...Volana.

3RD DAY, 4TH RACE.

The Queen's Own	...	...One nomination.
Mr. Hartley ...	...	... Do.
Mr. W. W. ...	...	... Do.
Mr. Johnson ...	...	... Do.
Mr. Bremen ...	...	... Do.
Mr. Lewis ...	...	... Do.
Mr. Manchester	...	... Do.
Mr. Raphael	...	... Do.

THE ARAB DEALERS' PLATE.

Mr. Dover's ...	...	...Shah Jehan.
Ditto ...	...	...Arrow.
Mr. Hartley's	...	...Pirate.
Mr. Raphael's	...	...Rising Star.
Mr. Stewart's	...	...Akbar.
Mr. John Frost's	...	...Selimtar Secundus.
Shaik Ibrahim	...	...chah.
Ditto ...	...	...a-ah.
Esau Bin Curtas's	...	...Ameer.
Ditto ...	...	...Jolly Face.
Hadjee Mahomed's	...	...The Screw.
Ditto ...	...	...Akbar Shah.
Mr. Manchester's	...	...Talisman.
Ditto ...	...	...Herriit.
Ditto ...	...	...Mangosteen.
Ditto ...	...	...Red Hazard.

2ND MEETING.

1ST DAY, 1ST RACE, ARAB HANDICAP.

Mr. Dawlish's	...	...Bucklegs.
Ditto ...	...	...Ziraph.
Mr. Wheal's	...	...Viper.
Mr. W. W.'s	...	...Growler.
Mr. Hartley's	...	...Pirate.
The Templar's	...	...St. Andrew.
Mr. Field's	...	...Sunbeam.
Mr. Bremen's	...	...Highlander.
Rajah Poro Chund Roy's		...Roostum.
Mr. Manchester's	...	...Mangosteen.
Ditto ...	...	...Red Hazard.
Mr. Raphael's	...	...Rising Star.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.

...	...	...Octavia.

THE CRITERION STAKES.

Mr. Lewis.		Mr. Dover.
Mr. Dawlis.		Mr. Johnson.
Mr. W. W.		Mr. Bremen.
Mr. Hartley.		Mr. Staverton.
The Templars.		Mr. Manchester,
		Mr. Raphael.

4TH RACE, 1ST DAY.

Mr. Wheal's	...	...Gipsy.
Mr. Bremen's	...	...Eton.
Mr. Manchester's	...	...Defence.
Mr. Raphael's	...	...Volana.

THE TRADE'S PLATE.

Mr. Dawlish's	...	...Silver Star.
Mr. Wheal's ...	...	...Centurion.
Ditto ..	...	... ...Irelawny.
Mr. Hartley's	...	...Foreign Land.
Mr. W. W.'s...	...	...Rocket.
Ditto ...	...	...Longden.
Ditto ...	...	...Bi-Bloon.
The Templar's	...	...Zonave.
The Southern Confederates		...Melbourne.
Mr. Dover names	...	...Confeder... (by Abdool Kadir.)
Ditto	...	...A...ne (by Nottingham.)
Ditto	...	...Echo.
Mr. R. Roberts's	...	...Goldfinder.
Mr. Johnson's	...	...The Dean.
Mr. Bremen's	...	...Detrimental.
Rajah Poro Chund Roy's		...
Mr. Lewis's ...	...	...Maybell.
Mr. Staverton's	...	...Leah (by South Australian ... Sunbeam.)
Mr. Manchester's	...	...Doctor Sweetshtail.
Ditto ..	...	...Vimrod.
Mr. Raphael's	...	...John Bull.
Do.	...	...Bay Fair.

ABDOOL GUNNY MEEAH'S CUP.

Alli Abdoollah's	...	...Ziraff.
Mr. Bremen's	...	...Highlander.

CHAS. HARTLEY,
Secretary, Calcutta Races.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yocohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3 4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 5/8	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,000, on all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital 33,00,00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the Country Bank. London. It also purchases Bills and grants Dr